FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE LONG AGO.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broadening sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends in the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the years in the sheaf, how they come and go,
On the river's breast, with its ebb and its flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the river Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing,
There's a cloudless sky, a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are straying.

And the name of this isle is the "Long Ago,"
And we bury our treasures there,
There are blows of beauty and bosoms of snow,
There are heaps of dust—oh! we loved them so—
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
There are parts of an infant's prayer,
There's a lute unswept and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments our dead used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the fitful mirage is lifted in air,
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river was fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be that blessed isle,
All the day of our life until night,
And when evening glows with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumber awhile,
May the greenwood of soul be in sight.

THE QUESTION OF PARTY.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

There can be but one party for the thoughtful, intelligent, patriotic citizen who has no special industry to be protected in the making of abnormal profits at the expense of the country as a whole and who is not a politician for the hope of the reward of public office. That party is the democratic organization, and at this time, when the contented are making efforts to form new parties almost daily, it is well for us to consider where we stand.

There can never be more than two general divisions of political thought in this country, the one advocating ideas of centralization, the other seeking to preserve the rights of the several States as defined by the Constitution, and so to maintain the principles of democracy on which the government is founded. The various organizations formed in addition to these are intended to advance special schools of thought of minor importance, and their only effect in a general way is to weaken the two main parties. Their drift should be carefully studied by citizens, and no man should be led away from his allegiance to what is fundamental by that which is temporary or local in character. The sovereigns in this land are the people themselves. Each man holds to an appreciable extent the power to bring weal or woe upon the country, and he is responsible accordingly. Each man knows that unless the ship of state is kept in the course marked out by the chart agreed upon, there is danger of her going to pieces at any time upon the shoals of popular indifference or the rocks of anarchy, or of her being mastered by the strong hand of a dictator and sailed for a port never contemplated by a lover of liberty. Each man, therefore, should see that the power he holds for the right direction of the general government is not frittered away in the pursuit of that which is of minor importance as compared to fundamental principles. He should conscientiously seek to cast his vote for the best interests of the whole people. That vote is a sacred trust. Where then, as matters stand, shall he enroll himself? There are but two great divisions on the principles underlying the government. The republican party is one of these, and offers sectional strife, in which it had its birth, and the high taxation of all the people on all the necessaries of life in order that a few comparatively may reap benefits beyond measure on the enterprises they have established with a view to special protection. It proposes the creation of artificial markets here in America, and maintains the swaddling bands of infancy about certain industries when the country has grown to be a giant in all respects among the nations of the earth and desires but the opportunity to compete with all the world, and so to secure for all the people the benefits which naturally accrue from liberty to sell where the highest prices may be obtained and to buy where what is wanted is cheapest.

The democratic party is the great opponent of the republicans, and it seeks in the first place a spirit of fraternity and equality throughout the Union, the blotting out of sectional lines and a keeping as near as possible to the landmarks established by the fathers, which, the more they are studied the better they appear to be founded in right and reason and justice to the people of every section, every State, every party. The democratic party proposes to take from the people only what is necessary for the maintenance of the government economically administered, and endeavors to make the tax that is indispensable lighten on the necessaries of life. It opposes the protection of special classes in the taking of enormous profits at the expense of their fellow-citizens, but urges constantly on the other hand such legislation as will indeed effect the greatest good to the greatest number, heal any wounds of war that may remain, and hasten the country as a whole on the right road to its destiny, a destiny which, unless the enemies of true liberty prevail, will be the most splendid in the history of human government.

The democratic party is the organization that guards the principles of constitutional liberty as the vestals kept alive their sacred flames. It is the party which in all questions of the day really seeks the good of the whole as opposed to the special benefit of any part. It is a party which is broad enough to hold all who desire prohibition, the amelioration of the condition of the workingman, etc., and no man need leave its ranks to secure the benefits offered by any of the minor parties. All these benefits can be had within the limits of the constitutional organization of the time. The citizen should not therefore imperil the safety of that which he knows to be essential to the very existence of our political system in order to gain what is of comparatively lesser importance. Let us hold fast to that which we have of liberty and the right to pursue happiness in the way most agreeable to us, and seek to grasp other good things only as they may be had without relinquishing this portion of primary importance. When the other good things can be had without budging from our fundamental stand it is the height of folly for us to unsettle our support and the support of all who think with us in any efforts to secure them.

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

A London Theatre on Fire—Men and Women Trampled, Suffocated and Literally Roasted Alive—Only One Exit from the Gallery.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 6.—During the performance of the "Romany Rye," in the theatre last evening the building was discovered to be on fire. The audience became panic stricken and made a frantic rush for the exits, in spite of the heroic efforts of the attaches to re-assure them and induce them to go out quietly. The occupants of the pit engaged in an awful struggle for egress in the various aisles. Men and women were deliberately knocked down and trampled upon by those behind them, and hundreds of people were almost entirely denuded in the terrible fight for life. The pit was finally cleared, but a large number of persons in that portion of the house were injured, presenting a horrible spectacle as they reached the street. From the gallery there was only one narrow exit involving the descent of a rather long flight of stairs, and here an indescribable scene of terror and slaughter ensued. The rush for the stairs was terrific, and in a moment the entire passage was blocked, those persons who kept their feet being supported by a solid mass of prostrated humanity. The shrieks, groans and curses of the imprisoned and the trampled, the wounded and the dying, were perfectly heart-rending, but there was no relief, and in a moment a score of men and women were either suffocated to death or killed by being trodden upon. A fire escape was at last brought to one of the gallery windows, and through this medium the pressure was relieved and a great many persons were lowered to the street. As soon as the house had been cleared of the living, the unfortunate dead were removed, and 60 bodies were taken out by means of the fire escape. The wounded were conveyed to the hospital, and their number cannot at this time be ascertained, but it is very large. The total number of lives lost is estimated at one hundred.

A Growing Denomination.

The ministers of the two leading branches of Methodism in the United States, the Methodist Episcopal church and the M. E. church, South, for 1886, show an almost marvelous growth. The M. E. church had a net increase of 100,477, and the M. E. church, South, a net increase of 75,383, making a total of 175,860. The smaller branches, if the figures could be had, would swell the number to 200,000.

This large increase was due to unparalelled revival influence that prevailed throughout the bounds of these churches.

Only once before in the history of Methodism have such large annual gains been recorded. In 1843 there was a net increase of 154,696, which was larger in proportion to the membership than the increase of 1886.

A careful study of the annual minutes of these bodies will show a healthy and encouraging progress.

In 1872, the M. E. church had 1,480,647 members; in 1886, it numbered 2,015,265, an increase in fourteen years of 534,618, or 36.10 per cent., and an annual average gain of 38,187.

In 1872, the M. E. church, South, numbered 654,159; in 1885, its membership was 1,066,377, an increase of 412,218, or 63.01 per cent., and showing a net annual gain of 29,722.

This is a fine record for Methodism. It is a matter of doubt whether any Protestant denomination of modern times has had such prosperity.

In point of actual membership it is probably the largest denomination in the United States, and by far the largest Protestant denomination.

It is also the wealthiest church in the United States, and has the largest number of high schools, colleges and universities under its control.

What a century of progress has Methodism had!

Mrs. Cleveland's Plain-Spoken Letter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The following letter explains itself:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Sept. 5, 1887.

To Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor of New York City; Hon. R. Beekman, President Board of Aldermen, and Hon. James E. Fitzgerald:

Gentlemen—I have received your pleasing note, requesting me on behalf of the donors of certain flags to be presented to the New York Fire Department, as well as in behalf of the citizens of New York generally and the executive and legislative branches of the city government, to deliver the colors mentioned to the Department on such a day in September as shall suit my convenience. It would certainly afford me pleasure to contribute in any degree to the significance of this occasion and to the satisfaction of the brave and gallant men, whose services are thus to be recognised. I hope, however, that I shall not be misunderstood when I base my declination of your kind invitation upon my unwillingness to assume that I, as the wife of the President, ought to participate so prominently in a public ceremony in which he has no part.

Yours very truly,
FRANCIS FOLSOM CLEVELAND.

The letter is in the handwriting of Mrs. Cleveland.

As a man and wife are one, the husband when seated with his wife must be beside himself.

DOWN IN MEXICO.

How General Cervantes Was Entombed Alive in Sight of His Home.

[Mexican Letter.]

A few years ago a good deal of kidnapping was carried on in Mexico, money having been generally the object. Anybody of wealth and influence was liable to be seized in an unguarded moment and spirited away, and seldom, indeed, were the victims ever heard of again unless their friends "came down" most handsomely. The modus operandi, after a man had been secured and hidden, was to post notices here and there within sight of his family—sometimes they were pinned up, ku-klux fashion, with a dagger, or decorated with skulls and cross-bones—stating what sum of money was required to be left within a given time at a certain spot to ransom their relative, and plainly intimating that noncompliance with this demand would seal his death warrant. When the money was promptly paid, the kidnapped persons were usually restored according to promise; but in many instances a fresh demand was made, followed by another and another, as long as there were the slightest prospects of further gain.

A BLOOD-CURDLING TALE.

One of the most celebrated cases of this kind was that of General Cervantes, which occurred, I believe, in 1874. He was a prominent politician, in the prime of life, belonging to a family of great wealth and influence, and the miscreants who captured him well knew that his people would move heaven and earth for his release. Well, days and weeks went by, and though the country was scoured for the missing man, no trace of him was discovered, or was likely to be so long as a penny could be gained by his retention. His family spent thousands of dollars in the vain search, and in repeatedly depositing large sums of money for his ransom, as indicated by mysterious placards, until they were completely impoverished; and then, moved by the tears of his distracted young wife and the prayers of his aged mother, the government offered a considerable amount for his restoration. But still no Cervantes appeared. At last, by the merest accident, he was discovered—in the heart of the populous city and within a stone's throw of his own dwelling—under the floor of a deserted house, lying flat upon his back in a place barely wide enough to hold him, gagged, bound hand and foot, with several well-sharpened daggers thrust within a hair's breadth of his body, so that if he should have stirred they would have pierced him. Having remained so long in this terrible condition, he was barely alive when found, and it was only after weeks of careful nursing, during which time he lay speechless and his life hung by a thread, that he was able to tell his adventures; and meantime of course the miscreants had ample opportunity to escape.

It seems that late one evening he was standing in his door, when suddenly a zerape was thrown over his head by some unknown persons and drawn so tight as to prevent any outery; then he was placed in a carriage and driven rapidly a very long distance, as he supposed. Doubtless the rapid drive, they having returned to nearly the same spot whence they started, was intended for a "blind," and he never believed himself so near home. The faces of his captors he never saw, for they visited him only at night by the dim light of lanterns. Having bound and gagged him, they first talked of taking down a portion of the wall and bricking him up, leaving a loose place where a brick or two could be removed when it was necessary to feed him; but, fortunately for him, they decided upon the floor as less troublesome to themselves. Tearing up a plank and placing him under it, he was found to be too corpulent, despite all their crowding, to allow the board to fit in the place again, so a little earth was dug out to accommodate him with a living sepulchre. A few small holes, bored above his face, admitted sufficient air to keep him in existence, and there he remained for weeks, helpless, voiceless, entombed alive within sight and sound of his home, while his friends were ransacking the world for him. Every night his captors came, removed the plank and hauled him up, and with the point of a dagger at his throat took out the gag and gave him food, and then walked him up and down the room awhile for exercise. By and by he grew so weak as to be incapable of resistance or outery, and then his keepers forced stimulants down his throat, and dragged him about for needed exercise, desiring to keep the breath of life in him as long as money might be forthcoming. Finally believing him about dead, and that all resources of profit had been exhausted, they added torture to his misery by assuring him that his friends had refused to pay anything for his ransom, and, crowding him under the plank again, they left him to die at leisure. It happened that very night that a heavy storm came up, and a beggar entered that deserted dwelling for shelter, by chance seating himself on the very board under which Cervantes lay. Hearing faint moaning, apparently proceeding from the lower regions, the fellow was frighted nearly to death, believing that it came from some ghost, and he ran straightway to the nearest priest. Strangely enough, in this lazy country, where superstitions fancies are of common occurrence, search was at once instituted, and what remained of poor Cervantes was rescued—not an hour too soon.

A Story of the Kaiser.

The Emperor displayed great interest in the working of the steam hammer, and Herr Krupp took the opportunity of speaking in high praise of the workman who had special charge of it.

"Ackerman has a steady eye," he said, and can stop the hammer at any moment. A hand might be placed on the anvil without fear, and he would stop the hammer within a hair's breadth of it."

"Let us try," said the Emperor, "but not with human hand—try my watch," and he laid it, a splendid specimen of work richly set with brilliants, on the anvil. Down came the immense mass of steel, and Ackerman, with his hand on the lever, stopped it just the sixth of an inch from the watch. When he went to hand it back, the Emperor replied kindly:

"No Ackerman, keep the watch in memory of an interesting moment."

The workman, embarrassed, stood with outstretched hand, not knowing what to do. Krupp came forward and took the watch, saying: "I'll keep it for you if you are afraid to take it from his Majesty."

A few minutes later they again passed the spot, and Krupp said: "Now you can take the Emperor's present from my hand," and handed Ackerman the watch, wrapped up in a 1,000 mark note.

Perjury.

[Hillsboro Recorder.]

In olden times perjury was punished most severely, but as time passed and in proportion to the relaxation of punishment the detestable crime of perjury increased, until to-day swearing falsely is just as common as swearing to the truth, if not more so.

No one who gives his attention to the proceedings of our courts, and will closely observe the examination of witnesses and particularly those witnesses who are interested as to the result, but will be forcibly impressed with the total disregard of truth. To escape punishment due to violated law and gain the point at issue seems to be paramount to everything else and the most general way they adopt to avoid the truth when confronted upon cross examination with a searching question, is by saying, "I don't recollect" or "I don't remember," while to all questions favorable to their side, their memory is perfectly clear and they can readily tell all they know and more too.

We do not complain at the severity of the punishment, it may be sufficient, but we do complain at the total neglect of the Courts and the Solicitors, and all other good citizens, in not bringing this class of rascals to punishment. When it becomes apparent that a witness, as to a material fact, is swearing falsely, he should be immediately prayed into custody and required to give security for his appearance to answer to a charge of perjury. If a few of these gentry were dealt with pretty roughly it might be a terror to others.

Therefore, we call upon Judges and Solicitors, to make an example of some of them. It would have a wholesome influence among rascals.

A Table Made of Human Bodies.

In the Pitt palace at Florence is a table which for originality in the manner of construction and ghastliness in conception, is without rival. It was made by Geusppe Sagatti, who passed several years of his life in its manufacture. To the casual observer, it gives the impression of a curious mosaic of marbles of different shades and colors, for it looks like polished stone. In reality it is composed of human muscles and viscera. No less than a hundred bodies were requisitioned for the material. The table is round, and about a yard in diameter, with a pedestal and four claw feet, the whole being formed of petrified human remains. The ornaments of the pedestal are made from the intestines; the claws, with hearts, livers and lungs, of which the natural color is preserved. The table top is constructed of muscles artistically arranged, and it is bordered with upward of a hundred eyes, the effect of which is said to be highly artistic, since they retain all their lustre and seem to follow the observer. Sagatti died about fifty years ago. He obtained his bodies from the hospitals and indurated them by impregnation with mineral salts.

Soaping the Deacon's Horn.

[Bainbridge Democrat.]

In the old days of campmeetings a horn was blown to wake the congregation in the mornings. The instrument hung near the stand and was generally sounded by one of the reverend brethren. Of course a campmeeting is a great place for practical jokers, and one to this effect was played on a brother at Bear Spring before the war. A rascally fellow filled the horn with soft soap. Bros. A. and B. went down to the arbor soon in the morning to sound the horn. Brother A. took it, and standing in front of Brother B., proceeded to blow a blast. Of course Brother B's slick face was sticklied over with a pale coat of soft soap. As soon as he could prevent strangulation he spoke out something to this effect: "I have been a Methodist preacher for fifty years. In all that time I have never sworn an oath, but I'll just be conessentially smothered if I can't whip the son of a gun that soaped that horn."

A Gloomy Picture.

[Clinton Caucasian.]

Senator Frye, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, does not give a very cheerful account of life in the old world. In Scotland he found laborers working for sixty-two cents a day.

This does not strike us as being such a gloomy picture after all. You can find the majority of laborers in North Carolina working for that amount, and many for less. If we make no mistake, the average wages of unskilled labor, in this state, as given by our Bureau of Labor Statistics, is only 60 cents per day. But in Scotland where there is no protective tariff a dollar will purchase one-third more than it will here. Thus the argument of the Atlanta Constitution, the great advocate of a high tariff in the South, cuts the other way. It shows that the laborer in free-trade Scotland gets more for his toil than the farm laborer does in North Carolina under our New England high war tariff.

Flashes of Lightning.

The length of a flash of lightning is generally underestimated. The longest known was measured by M. P. Petitt of Toulousse. This flash was ten and a half miles in length. The longest interval ever remarked between the flash and the report was 92 seconds, which would correspond with a distance of fourteen miles. Direct researches have shown that a storm is seldom heard at a greater distance than seven to ten miles, while the average are barely heard over four or five miles off. This fact is more curious, as cannon may be distinctly heard double or treble that distance, and in equal cases much better.

Hunter—"Can you tell me what is the funniest part of a dog?" Farmer—"His tail, I guess. It's such a wag." "No. The funniest part of a dog is his lungs." "How do you make that out?" "They are the seat of his pants, don't you see?"

An old lady of Bakersville observes: "How styles have changed since I was a girl. They used to wear dresses up to the neck and gloves with only one button. Now they wear gloves up to the neck and dresses with only one button."

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

History of this Far-famed Planet.

"Where can the Star of Bethlehem be found?" is the oft-repeated question that comes from many quarters. The fact is, no such star is visible in any part of the heavens. An observer with a vivid imagination fancied he had discovered this long-looked-for star, and announced its return in some journal of the day. The paragraph was widely copied throughout the country. The idea pleased the popular fancy, was received with almost unquestioning faith, and the sky was eagerly scanned for a glimpse of the star that once shone over the humble dwelling that enshrined the Redeemer of mankind. Even the peerless Venus was impressed into service, and was firmly believed to be the sacred star once more shining upon the earth after wandering for ages in the star depths.

The history of the so-called Star of Bethlehem is briefly this: Tycho Brahe, a Danish astronomer, discovered, in the year 1572, an apparently new star near Caph in Cassiopea. When first seen, in November, it had attained the first magnitude. It increased rapidly in brilliancy, until it rivaled Venus, and was visible at noonday. It began to diminish in brightness in December, and continued to fade away until the following May, when it disappeared from view.

Forty years later, when the telescope was invented, a small telescopic star was found close to the spot where the wonderful star was seen. It is still there, and is probably the same. It is now classed among variable stars, and is, therefore, liable to blaze forth at any time in the same extraordinary manner. After classifying the star as a variable, the next thing to be done was to find out its period of variability. Astronomical records were searched, and it was ascertained that about the years 1263 and 956 bright stars suddenly appeared near the same quarter of the heavens. It was, therefore, classified as a variable, with a period of about 309 years. Counting back three periods from 956, the exact period being uncertain, the star may have appeared near the time of the Christian era. Some imaginative observer, for this reason, christened it the Star of Bethlehem, and with scarce the shadow of a foundation the name has adhered to it ever since. It is also known as the Pilgrim Star, and among astronomers as the star of 1572.

If the star be a variable, with a period approximating to 309 years, it is now due, and liable to burst forth into sudden brilliancy at any time. No celestial event would be more welcome to astronomers. The scientific world would be wild with excitement over the substantiation of an ingenious theory and the confirmation of its hopes. Its first appearance, its exact position in the heavens, its changes from day to day, would be telegraphed all over the country, and minutely described in the journals of the day. The advent of a comet, spanning the sky from the zenith to the horizon, would be of no account in comparison with the blazing star; Meantime the telescopic star near Caph in Cassiopea shows no signs of any coming disturbance, and observers must wait patiently for developments, remembering that the outburst will be sudden, if it come.

Sponge Fishing.

The best living sponge is found, usually, at a depth of eight or ten fathoms of water, but is known to exist at greater depths; one variety has been found, in the gulf of Maeri, at a depth of one hundred and eighty-five fathoms. An inferior sponge is found on the coasts of Florida and the West Indies; two species of a better quality are brought from the Levant. The Turks and the inhabitants of the Bahama Islands do a large trade in sponge, and crews of between four and five thousand fishermen are attached to about six hundred boats, which are chiefly engaged in the sponge fishery along the coasts of Syria, Candia and Barbary. The divers take down with them a stone of triangular shape, pierced and fastened to a rope at one angle, the rope is attached to a rope above, and the diver, by means of this stone and rope, manages to reach the sponges, which he tears from the rocks and places under his arms; when ready to ascend he signals to the men in the boat, by pulling on the rope, and they pull him up. This is the most effectual mode of obtaining sponge, although the Greeks of the Morea obtain it by means of a pronged instrument, which, however, tears the sponges and reduces their value. A coarser kind of sponge is found about the Bahama and West India Islands, of which about two hundred and fifteen thousand pounds are sent annually to Great Britain. There is a species of sponge familiar to British shores which is almost tree-like in its form, with numerous branches. There is also a fresh-water sponge which grows to the height of a foot and is divided into many branches, but its texture is so delicate that the slightest handling tears it; it has also a foul odor, resembling that of stagnant ditches.

Oceans of Milk.

[New York Herald.]

Our American dairy interests are startlingly enormous. They represent an investment of nearly five times as much as the entire bank capital of the country—that is to say, the bank capital is a little less than $671,000,000, while the dairy interests amount to more than $3,000,000,000. Of course our readers cannot swallow such frightful figures in a lump, and we will therefore arrange them in several smaller but still heroic doses. The number of milch cows is estimated at 21,000,000. They give each an average of 350 gallons of milk annually. This would make an aggregate milk production of 7,350,000,000 gallons, a miniature ocean, a fair sized Niagara. Four thousand million gallons are used for butter, 700,000,000 for cheese, and the remaining 2,650,000,000 pass through the adulterating hands of the milkman and grocer, and down the throats of 60,000,000 men, women and babies in this land of freedom. The quantity of butter manufactured and used is about 1,350,000,000 pounds, and of cheese 6,500,000 pounds. The value of our dairy products for the last 12 months was nearly $500,000,000. This is $20,000,000 more than the value of our annual wheat yield, while it closely approximates that of our corn crop, which is the most valuable of our farm products. To support this immense dairy herd 100,000,000 acres of pasture land are required worth $2,000,000,000. It is easy enough to see, therefore, that the 4,000,000 farmers in this country are an important element of our national welfare and prosperity.

Not a Fool—Only a Protectionist.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

I witnessed an amusing episode on the the station platform at Niles the other evening while waiting for a train. A dozen citizens, the most of them apparently workingmen from the mills, were standing around, when a Yankee drummer put in an appearance and said:

"I should like to know if there are any Jim Blaine men around here?"

"Certainly; we're all for Jim Blaine!" came back in a chorus.

"Glad to hear it. You are the kind of boys I like to meet," said the drummer and he shook hands with them.

"We are for Blaine of Maine and protection," said one, and then turning to a stranger, who seemed absorbed in his cigar, he inquired:

"Aren't you for Blaine and protection?"

"I suppose so. Protection insures everybody high wages and plenty of money, doesn't it?"

"That's it."

"Then I'm for protection, and d——n a man who says it doesn't make us all rich, happy and contented."

"Now you're talking," said a half dozen.

"You never have any strikes here, do you?"

"Oh yes, very frequently. One of our biggest mills is closed now on account of the coke strike."

"Strikes are all wrong."

"Not much, they are all right."

"But what makes you strike?"

"Because they try to put us on starvation wages."

"Who?"

"The mill owners."

"But they can't do that."

"Why can't they?"

"Because protection won't let them."

"The mischief it won't. You work in the mills awhile and you'll find out differently. If all the manufacturing establishments in this country were run to their full capacity for one year it would take three years to consume the product.

As soon as a big stock is made up they begin to grind down our wages and we have to strike to prevent being put at the starvation point."

"You must be mistaken," said the cynic.

"How mistaken? Don't I know what my own experience is? Tell me how I am mistaken."

"Why, wages are high—high all the time."

"You must be crazy."

"Perhaps I am, but then I am a thorough protectionist and believe in it. Now, doesn't the protective tariff secure the best wages for the workingman?"

"Yes."

"And don't we have protection right along?"

"Yes."

"Well then, I must be right when I tell you that wages are good—good all the time, and there can't be anything else while the protection lasts?"

"Do you know what I think you are?"

"I do not," responded the cynical stranger.

"You are a d——d fool."

"Oh no! I'm a protectionist!"

"You Must Own the Bowl Before You Claim the Sugar."

Our pantry is next to our kitchen, where Margaret received the visits of her Mickey. One evening I went down to the pantry for something, and while there was an involuntary eavesdropper on poor Margaret. She had confided to me a few days before that shortly after Lent we would have to look out for a new girl, and consequently we received Mickey with more good will than before he declared his intentions, although we were sorry to think we would lose Margaret. On the evening in question Mickey was in the kitchen, where Margaret was finishing up her work. After the rumble of a gridiron falling to the floor had subsided I heard the following dialogue: "No, Mickey; no, you cannot." "Ah, Maggi' dear, gi' me one kiss from those sweet lips." "Miekey," replied Margaret in a stern voice, "you must own the bowl before you claim the sugar." I recommend Margaret's views to the serious consideration of young ladies who are uhable to decide what is the proper conduct for engaged people without writing to newspapers.

A California Dinner.

We attended a dinner party recently in this county, the peculiar feature of which was that the entire menu consisted of articles grown, raised, made or caught within ten miles of where we dined. We had green turtle soup and Spanish mackerel caught in the ocean near by. A young steer from the herd of our host supplied the finest of beef. The pepper and limes for seasoning, and the olive oil for mayonnaise, as well as the guavas which furnished the jelly, came from the garden under our window. All manner of vegetables, including green corn, cucumbers and green peas, with oranges, strawberries and peaches, were likewise from the garden aforesaid. We had canvass back duck from the lagoon below the house, and quail from the mesa above. Banana fritters were prepared from the banana plants which grew in the ravine at the foot of the garden, and we drank as fine sherry and claret made from grapes grown on the ranch as were ever imported from Spain or France. There was no coffee, for that had not been raised, but there were tea plants growing in the garden from which we might have had tea if so inclined. The raisins and zante currants for the pudding were also from the ranch.

A High Tribute.

[Texas Siftings.]

A Texas gentleman travelling in a Pullman palace car in Pennsylvania happened to say that he was from the Lone Star State.

"Do you live in the western portion of the State?" asked a man opposite.

"I do."

"In Tom Green county?"

"That's my county."

"Live near Carson?"

"That's my town."

"Perhaps you know my brother, William Henry Jones?"

"Know him? Gimme your hand, stranger. I helped hang William Henry the night before I left. He was a horse thief, but a good one."

—THE—

Racket Store,

Backed by the

LIVE CASH DOLLARS!

Is Growing in Popularity Every Day,

Having gained in a few months a patronage which others have struggled for years to obtain.

Below you will find a Price List which

A CASH SYSTEM

enables us to adopt. Read it carefully and note the advantages that are thereby offered:

Dress Goods, &c.

Figured Lawn 3½c. up, Victoria Lawn 5½c. up, Crinkled Seersucker 6c. up, Pique 7c., Crossbarred Muslin, Apron and Dress Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Sheetings, Ticking, Curtain Net 10c. a yard up, Mosquito Net, Jeans 10c. up, Towels 4c. up, Handkerchiefs 1c. up, Laces, Edging and Insertings 1c. a yard up, Table Linens, &c.

Notions.

Pins 2c., Best Brass Pin 3c., Thread 2c. (200 yards), Silk Thread 4c., Dressing Combs 2c. up, Tucking Combs 4c. up, Hairpins 2c. per bunch (48), Toilet Soap 2c. up, Garters 3c. up, Garter Elastic 3c. y'd up, Purses 4c. up, Hand Bags, Baskets, Perfumery 5c. up, Face Powder 4c. up, Dress Shields 10c., Ladies Gauze Vests 28c. up, Bass Balls 4c. up, Whalebone 4c. per pc., Featherbone 14c. y'd, Pant Buttons 8c. per gross, Dress Buttons—white and smoked pearl, pearl, agate, &c., 1c. doz. up, Fine Silk Jersey Gloves 38c., others from 6c. up.

Hoisery.

Ladies', Misses' and Gents, 5c. up.

Umbrellas, Fans, Parasols, Whips, Corsets 25c. up. The Racket Corset 47c.

Fishing Tackle.

Hooks 5c. doz., Hooks and Lines 4c. up.

Ladies' Jerseys

47c. up; a Fast Black, Coat Back, Elastic Seams, 61c.; an all wool 91c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

3 and 4 ply Linen Collars 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12c., 3 and 4 ply Linen Cuffs 14c. up, 100 dozen Ties and Scarfs, beautiful styles, 2c. up, colored Shirts 39c. up, white unlaundried Shirts 33c. up, the N. Y. Mills celebrated Shirts 65c., laundried Shirts 53c. up, Jeans Drawers 23c. up, Balbriggan Suits, Suspenders, work Shirts, Overalls, Seersucker Coats and Vests $1.31.

Stationery.

Note Paper, 3, 4, 5 and 7c. quire.
Envelopes 3 and 4c. pack, 25 in pack.
Legal and Fools Cap 8, 9, 10c. quire.
Memorandum Books 3c. up
Order Books 5 and 7c.
Writing Tablets 3c. up.
Copy Books 2c. up.
Lead Pencils 10, 20 and 25c. dozen.
Slate Pencils 2½c. dozen.
Slates 2 cents each, Ink 3c.
Falcon and Stub Pens 5c. dozen.
Penholders 1c. dozen up.
Beautiful Scrap Books 17 cents up.
Scrap Pictures 1c. dozen up.
Autograph and Photo Albums.
Playing Cards 5c. pack.
Photo Frames, Easels, Plaques, &c.
Leads for Automatic Pencils.
School Satchels.

Shoes.

Examine our new lot of Shoes, which we bought at the late failure of Clutman & Bingham, Manufacturers of fine Shoes.

Men's Buttons, Congress and English Balmorals and Brogans. Boys' fine Balmorals and Brogans. Ladies' and Misses' fine Kid and Goat Button and Lace Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Patent Leather hand sewed Pumps. Infant Shoes, &c. All at 25 per cent. below current prices.

Hardware.

Handsaws 29 to 38c. Hammers 11c up. Hatchets 38c. up. Wrenches 10c. up. Braces 35c. Chisels 17c. up. Drawing Knives 33c. Spirit Levels 8 cents. Curry Combs 4c. up. Pocket Cutlery 4c. up. Padlocks 7c. up. Closet and Door Locks 14c. up. Scissors and Shears 4c. up. Razors 23c. up. Wade & Butcher's fine Razors 51c. Carpet Tacks 2c. Tack Claws, Screws 1c. dozen up. Pliers, Can Openers, Garden Tools, Hoe, Rake and Spade 23c., Lemon Squeezers 23c., Paint Brushes, Razor Strops 14c. up, Pipes, Gun Caps, Mucilage 4c., French Shoe Dressing 5c. bottle, Rules 5c. up, Shaving Brushes 4c. up, Table Spoons 17c. set up, Toothpicks, Coffee Mills, Blacking 1c. and 2c. box, Brushes, &c.

Tinware.

Always on hand a large assortment at Racket prices; besides many other lines too numerous to mention. Call and see us and secure your bargains while they are here.

Our stock has been largely increased within the last few days, and you will find it to your best interst to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. You will find many lines which space will not permit us to mention. Call early and avail yourself of an excellent opportunity to secure

Bargains.

Respectfully,

MORRIS, CARNEY & CO.,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

New York office, 466 Broadway.

June 2 tf

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

MANUFACTURES FOR PROFIT.

The Odell Manufacturing Company, of Concord, has just declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on its stock.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The OBSERVER, from the first issue under its present management, has advocated the building of manufactures as the hope of the town, and it has always been under the impression that money so invested would benefit the stockholders. But we had no idea of their paying twenty per cent. upon money invested until we read the above. Even at six per cent. it would be a fair investment, and any number of Northern capitalists who now only realize from three to four per cent. would be glad to invest if they knew where, or had partners in the South who would invest with them, so that they could feel safe. Now, as it is evident from the article clipped that such investments are good, and as Fayetteville, to increase its population, and even to hold its own, needs them, we hope that there may be a company formed to commence operations. We need no Northern capital if we only put together what we have and build for the purpose of helping our town. It is evident, as railroads increase, creating smaller towns, that business at the centres must be more of wholesale than retail character: consequently, that business must fall into the hands of those who have the means of offering the greatest facilities, and that retail establishments must decrease and stores be closed unless the population is by some means increased. Our farmers cannot help us more than they do, and the radius from which we gather trade is being daily lessened by country stores.

We want population, and that of a thrifty character—people who are weekly earning full wages, and who receive their money every Saturday to lay in their supplies for the following week, so that our retail as well as our wholesale trade may be on a better footing. An increase of population means increase in the number of dwellings, a better price for real estate—or, in other words, prosperity.

This will be the result of manufactures. Further than this, the many who now complain that there is no work will then have an opportunity of getting employment. And, better than all, our farmers and truckers will have a far better home market. In fact, manufactures are the life of the land, and he who builds and operates is like to one who makes two blades of grass grow where only one would grow before. It is evident that they are Fayetteville's great want, and she is exactly suited in point of water supply and easy communication by land or water with the outside world. The question is, Can our people be worked up to it? That is the question, and it should not be a question requiring any great discussion, for all must see that the necessity exists. If our railroad shops were moved, what would be the result? Would not the void made be sadly felt? Are they not of great importance to the town? Or if Mr. Watson, with his forty hands, were to close, how many would feel the blow! Think of the benefits we already have, and from these form an impression of what would be if our town was made a centre for manufacturing. It would cause a new impulse here, a quicker motion, a more lively time—a prosperous place.

P. S. Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Morgan has bought the Clarendon site, and will build a cotton factory, which we notice elsewhere. We hope this is but the beginning of many different industries.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBIT OF THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

We have received from Mr. J. W. Fry, Superintendent of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, the following circular, proposing to make a collection of the minerals, ores, woods and agricultural products, &c., &c., that are found or raised on the line of the road. The idea is a good one, and there is no better way of advertising than by thus collecting them, so that seekers after information of any particular mineral or wood can at once be directed where to find them. In addition to this, we understand the road will, ere long, issue a pamphlet giving thorough information, with cuts, &c., of the country through which the road runs. Mr. Fry is full of energy and is working for the best interest of the road. His endeavors should meet with the hearty co-operation of all along the line of the road; it is for their benefit. The circular reads:

It is our purpose to make a collection of agricultural products, minerals, ores, woods and manufactured articles, in fine, a collection of specimens of every thing of commercial interest that is raised, found or made along the line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, for the purpose of attracting the attention of investors and settlers.

The Company has a well-lighted room, forty feet square, over its passenger station at Greensboro, where a creditable exhibit can be made; it is believed that it will be visited by large numbers of persons passing through Greensboro and result in much good to the contributors, as well as to the road.

Parties desiring to contribute articles for exhibit will please notify the undersigned what they wish to contribute and they will be notified which articles to send forward; this method is adopted to avoid getting a large number of specimens of one article from the same section. This refers, particularly, to agricultural products, such as grain &c., and to goods.

Specimens of grain and such other articles as will be exhibited in glass jars should be about two quarts in quantity.

Specimens of woods and timbers should be logs cut from the body of the tree, eighteen inches long, with the bark left on. From these blocks the finished specimens will be made. Specimens of rare woods are desired.

Specimens of building stones should be six inch cubes, one side polished, one side bush-hammered, one side chiseled, and one side showing the cleavage.

The following information should be sent with each article for exhibit: Name of article, name of contributor, county, State; with the samples of minerals, ores, building stones, etc., should also be given the distance from mine or quarry to the railroad, the name of the nearest station, to what extent developed, etc.

Articles for exhibit should be compactly packed and marked "For Exhibit," Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Co., Greensboro, N. C., except woods, which should be sent to Fayetteville, N. C.

Agents will forward such packages free.

The Dunn *Signboard* takes us to task for saying that "Judge Merrimon waked them up." The OBSERVER alluded to the Judge's charge to the Grand Jury as reported by its Lillington correspondent, "B.," in which that correspondent says: "He charged the Grand Jury that if the County Commissioners did not have the jail and Court House enlarged they ought to be indicted; and if the citizens did not vote for a special tax to make the improvements necessary, they ought to be indicted." This was the meaning of it. The OBSERVER knew that an election had been ordered by the County Commissioners, and that a judge had no right to command the citizens to hold an election. Nor did we mean to say that the people were asleep. We feel as if Harnett and Cumberland were twin sisters, and we rejoice in its prosperity, and whenever we can speak a word or do an act to aid the county, we shall be among the first to step forward. Its people are well known to us from our boyhood, and to them and the county we have the kindest feelings, and shall not be turned aside in our endeavor to help them.

It is reported that Col. Polk, who robbed the Treasury of Tennessee of thousands of dollars, and who was supposed dead, is now engaged in an extensive business in Mexico. His whereabouts was accidentally discovered by an old acquaintance.

A Startling, but True Story.

[For the Observer.]

An affecting story is told on a Publican of our town. [Query: Mr. Editor, is a Publican a tax collector? We know that in these good times the last is hardly a Republican.] "What's his name and where's his name" is not material to the pith of the incident. *Suffice*, he is a man of genial turn and aldermanic physique, fond of a good story on a friend, especially one involving snakes, and withal constitutionally repugnant to needless locomotion except in the wake of a locomotive. This is preface. The story follows:

Scene—Selma. Date—Monday, 6th of Sept. Time—Evening train time. Incident ensueth: Our friend had returned, one hour and a half anterior to the initial thereof, from "Jerusalem," where he had been to pay over his collections, and, like most others who visit there, was not impatient to return. In fact, he was homeward bent. Having an eye to utility, he resolved to utilize the hour or two before the arrival of the Wilson train by a gentle snooze.

While quietly ensconced on his impromptu bed of three chairs and a grip-sack, he hears the startling puffs of the iron horse, and realizes full well that he is about to be left. To resolve and do was only the work of ten seconds, but in that short time he was fast being left. Oblivious of hat, with grip-sack in one hand and tin dipper in the other, he rusheth furiously to the platform and demandeth in stentorian call that the fast receding caravan should halt. "Stop that train!" was the burthen of his song. At length a rear deck passenger, seeing the motions, did ring the bell and stop the train. It was only a quarter of a mile, and rumor hath it that our friend did make it in quarter horse time. This deponent sayeth not which did outswear the other or our army in Flanders, when the mistake was discovered, the pasteboard collector or the Internal Revenue ditto. The latter had the advantage on the return trip, not being hurried, and it is said that slack railroad management, and especially bull-headed depot darkies who fail to say "train," were subjects of everest anathemas.

It should have been said that this especial train was bound for Raleigh instead of Fayetteville.

There are some who think that the Publican's expletives under circumstances are of akin with my Uncle Toby's, and were entirely obliterated by the falling tear and expunging sponge of the Recording Scribe.

Nota bene: The day whereof is written was not freezing weather; he who did run the race was not in race horse training. It is intimated by some that he saw

"SNAKES."

Mt. Airy Items.

[By our Regular Correspondent.]

Mt. Airy, the largest town in Surry county, is within four miles of the Virginia line and contains about 1,500 inhabitants. The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. is completed to Dalton, 21 miles south of this point. The grading is completed to Marion, 12 miles south, and trains will soon run to that place. The country between Dalton and Mt. Airy is remarkably rough, and it will require many months yet to finish the road.

If there is a more beautiful spot on the Atlantic slope than Mt. Airy we have not seen it. The scenery is beautiful beyond description. Fifteen miles towards the south is the Pilot, and north, east and west the Blue Ridge is in full view. The town is built on solid granite; what little soil exists is decomposed granite. Shade trees in front of the Central Hotel are growing in holes blasted in the solid rock. Steam saw mills, tanneries, tobacco and cigar factories and other industries abound. The stock law exists throughout this region, yet you see the finest cattle in the South. The citizens are intelligent, wealthy and refined, and their dwellings generally are models of beauty. Money is plentiful and land very high, and ranges in price from $20 to $100 per acre. Town lots sell at high rates.

The famous Siamese Twins resided here, and their descendants are wealthy. Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, once lived on Boone's Hill, a few miles south of the town. The main street is perhaps one-and-a-half miles long, and is adorned with beautiful residences. The completion of the railroad will make this place the great summer resort of Eastern North Carolina. Measles and whooping cough are the only diseases prevalent at times. Prohibition is rigidly enforced here, and the town is as dry as a powder magazine. Peach cider and sour buttermilk are the strongest drinks tolerated. A few miles distant is the famous blue grass region of Virginia, and the cattle in this section are the finest this side of the Hudson River. We saw a cow recently purchased for $25, which, the owner informed me, gave four gallons at one milking. Just think of excellent butter selling at 15 cents per pound!

We had the pleasure of meeting the editor of the *Yadkin Valley News*, who is doing a good business in the publishing line. He edits a staunch Democratic paper, and his subscribers pay up promptly.

What little do our people know of North Carolina! More anon. X.

Talk from the President on Matters of General Interest.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

The New York *World* of Wednesday publishes over the signature of Ballard Smith the results of an interview with President Cleveland, held at Oak View and the White House during three days of last week. In this, the first accredited interview with him since he was elected President, we believe, are set forth, to the extent of six columns, Mr. Cleveland's views upon topics of national interest and importance.

The immediate object of Mr. Smith's visit to Washington, it is to be explained, was to deliver a message from Mr. Pulitzer to President Cleveland, and touching the matter of his recent instructions to the Pacific Railroad Commission, at San Francisco. The press dispatches, it will be remembered, reported that the President had left it merely discretionary with the Commission to employ additional counsel to argue before the United States Circuit Court the question whether the Commission had the right to compel witnesses to answer. On these press dispatches was founded a severe editorial criticism in the *World* of the President's action.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSION.

"The President said that, while he had not personally examined into the law, nor had yet had an opportunity to read the decision of the Federal Court of California declaring that under the act of Congress establishing the commission that body had not judicial power to compel witnesses to answer questions, he was glad that the issues had not been raised until at so advanced a stage of the inquiry. Much valuable information had already been obtained.

"The appointment of the commission," he said, "was a matter of even very unusual thought and consideration with me. I think the energy, tact, good judgment and fidelity of the three members have shown it to be an ideal commission.

"As to the matter of their employing additional counsel before the court, I received their dispatch announcing their belief that it was necessary, and on the instant telegraphed back to them authority to do so. Why they did not employ additional counsel I was not officially informed; but I understand that the commissioners confidently expected that, in view of the importance of the question at issue, an adjournment for an adequate period to examine fully into the law upon the subject would be granted by the court. In any event, although it is to be supposed that the argument for the people was ably presented by District Attorney Carey, the decision of the court was against the application of the commission; but already, as I have said, much testimony had been secured from witnesses at the previous hearings, both in the East and the West. I have given close attention from the start to the investigation and to matters before the commission."

THE PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION.

The President was asked as to his reasons for not calling an extra session of Congress to consider the questions of taxation left unsettled by the last session, and which operated to pile up in the treasury a useless surplus of some $11,000,000 a month. To this he said:

"I gave the subject the most careful study and consideration. There was much to be said on both sides, but, after considering the matter in all its bearings, I decided that an extra session was not imperatively demanded. The convening of Congress in extra term has often failed to realize the anticipations of good to proceed from it. But in this particular exigency I should have called the extra session if at any time the needs of the country seemed to demand it. The expedient we adopted of disposing of that part of the surplus the retention of which from the channels of trade might have proven too great a strain upon the country, by calling in the bonds, ought to subserve what is imperatively required. It appeared more to the public interest that the members of the new Congress should spend the usual recess among their constituents, and learn there by as long and as intimate communion as possible just what the people required of them. With the ample discussion of the subject in the public press and the discussion among the people themselves their representatives should be so educated to a true understanding of the great matters at issue that speedy action ought to be taken after the organization shall have been effected."

THE GRAND ARMY AND ITS VISIT TO ST. LOUIS.

Touching the recent agitation in the Grand Army, the outgivings of Tuttle and the Wheeling episode the President said:

"The soldier having laid down his arms, after making so many sacrifices and enduring so many hardships, having achieved such a vast and good work in perpetuating our republic, should be preeminently the best citizen. When he again in time of peace assumes his citizenship, his desire for the peace and quiet of his country and its prosperity, entirely dependent upon these, should be emphasized by the very trials he has undergone. I do not believe he can be carried away from the even plane of that good citizenship by the devices of unscrupulous men who would use him for partisan purposes."

A despatch from St. Louis was referred to, intimating that there might be some overt acts in that city in retaliation for the Wheeling incident; that the President's portrait would be displayed at prominent points along the route of the Grand Army procession with hostile intent to see if any demonstration would be made against it.

"I do not believe there is any truth in this," he said. "It is contrary to what I know to be the spirit of the municipal and commercial bodies which have invited me there, and which I believe to be the spirit of the whole people of St. Louis. They certainly are animated by the most hospitable intent towards their September visitors, and will leave nothing undone which the most courteous host can do to make the stay of the Grand Army delegates as memorable and as pleasant an occasion as possible. I believe that they would omit to do anything which would interfere with the comfort and thorough enjoyment of their guests. The display of my portrait there is certainly a very unimportant matter wherein to incur the chance even of comment. If its omission should in any way be regarded as in the interest of peace and harmony I feel sure there will be no attempt to display it."

A NATIONAL BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

As to some questions asked him concerning the labor movement, and particularly its political aspects, the President said that he did not consider it fitting for him to discuss the subject in this form, but he dwelt with great earnestness upon the recommendation which he made in a special message to Congress in April, 1886, and repeated in his annual message in December of the same year, for the enlargement of the present labor bureau and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employer and employed. "I repeat," he said, "what I then urged: under our form of government the value of labor as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care; and I added, 'Though the importance of a better accord between these interests is apparent, it must be borne in mind that any effort in that direction by the Federal government must be greatly limited by constitutional restrictions.'

"Labor has it very clearly and very easily within its power to demand and obtain from Congress all legislation within the Constitution which is needed for its protection and commensurate advancement in relation to the interests of other elements of the body politic.

"As one means to this end I suggested as an improvement upon a bill then pending in Congress—which provided, in case of any important dispute between employers and employes, for the appointment of a court of arbitration in each case, one member to be named by each of the contending parties and the third by the Federal court of the district—the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration in the Bureau of Labor and the giving it such powers and functions as would permit it to act when necessary between labor and capital under such limitations and upon such occasions as should be deemed proper and useful.

"I regret that in the press of other legislation this proposed board was not established."

A SECOND TERM.

Concerning the question of his renomination, Mr. Cleveland said: "It seems to be the universal belief that a President must desire a renomination. I cannot understand how any man who has served one term as President could have a personal ambition in securing a second term with all its solemn responsibility, its harassing duties and its constant and grievous exertions upon his mental and physical strength. His consent, it seems to me, to accept a second term should rest only upon his sense of a solemn obligation as a citizen and in appreciation of his duty when called upon to bear his particular part of the burden of citizenship.

"Thus the office can have—at least it can have for me—no personal allurements. I hope my present term may be concluded with profit to the country, and with as few mistakes on my part as are incident to fallible human nature."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

For Adults, For Children, For both Sexes

When on the sultry summer's day
The sun seems scarce a mile away;
When comes *Sick Headache* to oppress
And every moment brings distress,
Then TARRANT'S SELTZER proves a friend
That Druggists all can recommend.

sep 8 2t

RECEIVING

FRESH and Seasonable Goods,

IT'S BUT THE THING TO DO

To say so in the advertising medium.

Look in and see our stock of Nice Goods and make your purchases; Cash no objection. Price will be as low as our competitors in the same brands of goods can offer. Send in your orders. We will commence on Thursday night (be delivered Friday morning for early breakfast) to receive FRESH FISH from Morehead on ice, and kept all night on ice. These Fish come assorted, and the price will vary as to variety of Fish and size of *bunch*.

Leave your orders for grapes clipped for shipping a little ahead.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Our occupation is merchandising, and our belief is that as the farmer can and does greatly assist the merchant, so the merchant can be of great use to the farmer. To this end we are working, being confident that our success can be attained with the assistance of the farmer; and knowing we cannot succeed without materially benefitting farmers and fruit growers of this section, we cordially invite them to join hands and put "shoulders to the wheel," and, "with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," we will move things forward.

☞ We will be glad to pay market price for N. C. Hams and Country Produce generally. Our stock of Groceries and Hardware is large and our prices are small.

We are agents for the famous

Clipper Plow and Wetmore's R. S. Collar.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

sep 8 tf

Feathers! Feathers!

I want SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS of NEW FEATHERS, for which the highest market price will be paid.

sep 8 3t MAX SCHLOSSBERG.

Miss Lizzie E. Mallett

will commence with her Drawing and Painting Class on the 1st of October. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply at her residence. sep 8 2t

The Best 5c. Cigars in the City.

TRY AAXAI.

Still keeping the old brands that have been so popular.

sep 8 tf **H. R. HORNE.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAWKES CRYSTALIZED LENSES TRADE MARK

Combined with Great Refracting Power.

They are as Transparent and Colorless as Light Itself,

And for softness of endurance to the eye cannot be excelled, enabling the writer to read for hours without fatigue. In fact, they are

Perfect Sight Preservers

Testimonials from the leading physicans in the United States, governors, senators, legislators, stockmen, men of note in all professions and in different branches of trade, bankers, mechanics, etc., can be given who have had their sight improved by their use.

ALL EYES FITTED

And the Fit Guaranteed by

B. E. SEDBERRY,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

These glasses are not supplied to peddlers at any price. A. K. HAWKES.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS { ATLANTA, GA. AUSTIN, TEXAS.

june 2

The Presbytery of Fayetteville

stands adjourned, to meet in the Presbyterian Church, Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C., at 7:30 p. m. Saturday, September 24, 1887.

J. P. McPHERSON, S. C.

Jonesboro, N. C., Aug. 19, 1887. 3t

Tobacco.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

TOBACCO, all GRADES,

From 20 Cents to $1.50 per Pound,

Can be had of

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.

july 7 tf

New Fall Millinery.

Straw and Felt Hats,

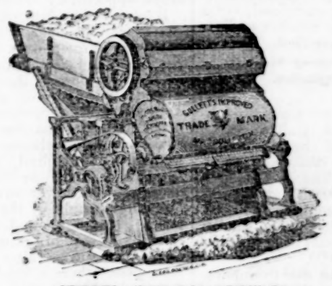
Bonnet and Hat Frames,

Fancy Goods, &c.

MRS. DYE.

sep 1 tf

TO THE FRONT.



THE IMPROVED

GULLETT MAGNOLIA COTTON GIN

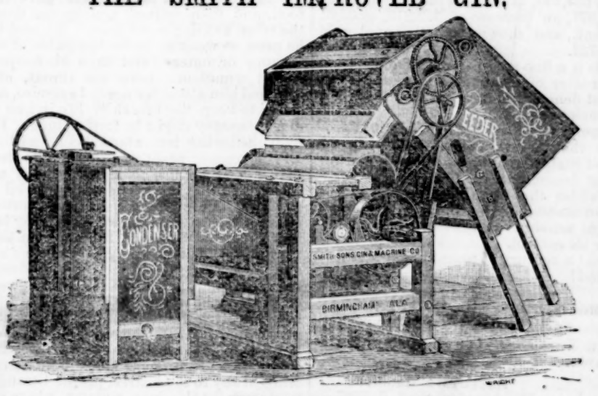
Awarded the First Degree of Merit over all other makes,

AT THE LATE WORLD'S EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS.

☞ A sample 50-saw Gin, complete, on hand. Call and examine.

july 7 tf **R. M. NIMOCKS.**

THE SMITH IMPROVED GIN.



THIS IS THE

Latest Improved Cotton Gin now on the Market.

FOR SALE BY

june 30 3m **J. B. STARR,** Fayetteville, N. C.

JAPANESE GOODS. | **CHINESE GOODS.**

IN ALL VARIETIES,

Beautiful, Ornamental and Useful.

CALL AT

THE BOOK AND MUSIC STORE

AND SEE THE

Japanese and Chinese Goods.

june 9 tf McNEILL & CO.

GUINNESS'

Brown Stout.

Selected from Choicest Brewings.

Also, a Genuine article of

Milwaukee Beer.

For sale by

A. MOORE.

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

Cane Mills and Evaporators.

Twelve Patent Cane Mills, two and three rollers.

Patent Furnaces and Evaporators.

Sheet Copper and Galvanized Iron for Pans.

Fifty Setts

Tobacco Flues.

DRIVEN-WELL PUMPS.

Get our Prices on

Cooking Stoves.

McMILLAN BROS.

july 14 3m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

THE

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.

SELECT YOUR

WEDDING RING

AND

Bridal Presents

OF

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

feb 1 tf

FOR SALE.

A STEAM PUMP AND BOILER,

all complete, at about one-third cost. Also, 2,000 feet second-hand iron pipe—2 inch. Also, a galvanized iron boiler, thirty gallons, adapted to cooking range or stove and suitable for both. Apply to

aug 25 tf McMILLAN BROS.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS M. E. RISHTON

will open her Primary School for girls and boys on Sept. 5, 1887.

TERMS REASONABLE

For further particulars apply to Miss Rishton, at the residence of Capt. T. J. Green. aug 25 tf

For Sale or Rent.

For the purpose of changing residence, I will sell or rent the place on which I now reside, situated on the east side of Cape Fear River, three miles below the Clarendon Bridge. There are on this place about 300 acres, two-thirds of it under cultivation, which has been highly composted for the past three years. For further particulars address

W. C. FIELDS,

sep 1 2m Idaho, N. C.

TO

Parents and Guardians.

We would respectfully call your attention to a splendid line of

Pants Goods

FOR BOYS' SCHOOL WEAR,

Just Received and at Prices to Suit All.

—Also,—

50,000 YDS.

HAMBURG AND OTHER EDGINGS.

FROM 5 CENTS UP.

No need to enquire for the so-called "Bargain Counter," as you will find

Genuine Bargains

ON EVERY COUNTER

At

BROWN & RODDICK'S,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Branch of Wilmington House, No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

aug 25 tf

FAYETTEVILLE GRADED and NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE FIFTEENTH SESSION of this SCHOOL will commence on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Pupils will be received at rates varying from $12.50 per school year in the lower grades to $30 in the highest, according to grade. Board may be had in respectable families at about ten dollars per month.

Graduates of this School are fully prepared to enter the Freshman Class in College.

Further information may be had on application to

R. M. NIMOCKS,
C. W. BROADFOOT,
W. N. FILLINGHAST,
Executive Committee.

sep 1 6t

STATE COLORED Normal School,

E. E. SMITH, Principal,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL OPEN ITS ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1887,

AT THE HOWARD SCHOOL HOUSE.

The corps of teachers are experienced, and the latest and best approved methods of instruction will be pursued. All teachers and students (desiring to prepare themselves for teachers) are requested to be present at the opening of the session, or as early thereafter as possible.

For catalogue or further information, address

sep 1 1m THE PRINCIPAL.

TOLTEC.

ANOTHER CASE OF

Toltec Cigars

JUST RECEIVED.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

july 28 tf

REMOVAL.

I have removed from my old stand to the store between Vann Brothers' and John Martin's, where a full line of Family Groceries can be had.

☞ Call and see me.

sep 8 3m J. SAM. MAULTSBY.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. D. McNEILL—Gin Notice.
G. A. THOMSON—Heated Term.
G. A. THOMSON—A Rare Chance.
FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK—Notice!
W. C. McDUFFIE, JR.—A Card of Thanks!
J. H. FARRAR—Fayetteville Music House.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ If you owe for your subscription to the OBSERVER, send the money for a receipt.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We will furnish the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *North Carolina Farmer* from this date for two dollars and twenty-five cents a year.

Coffee does not appear to fall in price.

The Colored Normal School opens on the 19th inst.

What has become of the comet? Was it a myth?

Let all work together and build up manufactures.

Patronise home; invest your money with your own people when possible.

The Fayetteville Presbytery will meet in in Lumberton on September 28th.

It is said that the Knights of Labor number in their organization here between 800 and 1,000.

The old steeple of the Presbyterian Church is no more, and in its place another of more modern design will be erected.

Is there no hope of organizing the Building and Loan or the Real Estate Association? Now is a capital time to start the ball.

Has anything been done to get a theatrical troupe here for the Fair? Do let's try and get one that has a reputation—no small affair.

Must we tell you that the Cumberland Fair is to be held on the 9th to 11th of November inclusive, and ask everybody to prepare for it?

The Fayetteville National Bank has been much improved by the wire railing around the counters. The arrangement is far better than formerly.

The general opinion formed by those who know, is that the cotton crop in this section will fall far below the estimates made a few weeks ago.

Wiggins predicts a big storm for the 19th. He evidently counts on the equinoctial occurring about that time. His predictions are not worthy of credence.

The steamer *Cape Fear*, Capt. Tomlinson, keeps up her weekly excursions to Carolina Beach with good success, not neglecting, either, to take on large freights.

The colored Methodists propose to hold an immense camp-meeting on the east side of the river, about a mile or less from the bridge, to commence on the 23rd of this month.

Col. J. A. Pemberton's revenue division is now composed of Cumberland, Robeson and Richmond counties. Bladen has been added to the Wilmington division—Mr. Divine's.

We notice that negotiations are being made by gentlemen in Winston-Salem to buy the Winston and Fayetteville road, which has already been graded from High Point to or near Randleman.

The Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville, at their last meeting, resolved to enforce the law against the running at large of cows after the 1st of October. It would be better for Fayetteville if the law was made a permanent one.

The Wilson Short Cut has nearly completed a large tank at their crossing on Cross Creek, and are building a warehouse in the rear of the depot. We learn that both the passenger and freight traffic on this road is increasing; but if it was now extended they would both be immensely increased. We hope soon to hear that they have decided to extend the road south.

The Cumberland County Agricultural Society have written Senator Vance—and the letter is endorsed by the leading business men of Fayetteville—requesting him to deliver the address before the Cumberland County Agricultural Fair, to be held in November. We sincerely hope the Senator will accept. We wish this Fair to be our best, and we want the biggest men to be present. Fayetteville is one of the Senator's strongholds, and it will be a great disappointment if he does not accept. We hope in our next issue to be able to so announce.

Some time ago we called attention to the law of the road, "Keep to the Right," as we had run against a party or he against us, in walking the streets at night. But one night last week we witnessed what we feared might be a serious collision, between two vehicles on Hay street, both of them on the same side of the road. Fortunately the horses were reined in in time to prevent damage. Hay street is wide enough, and if the law of the road was observed there would be no danger. Each of the collisions mentioned occurred at or near the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, and our authorities should have an electric light placed there, as right between the two lights one is unable to see before him; as they are now, the light blinds you.

The leaves of the elm are falling rapidly.

The new store of Messrs. Rose & Leak is a little gem.

There were more people in town on Saturday than we have seen in months. It was a busy day.

The buyers of canned goods may expect to pay large prices. The short crops of fruit have given them an upward tendency.

From the best information we can get, there have been received and forwarded through here, since the opening of the cotton season, 1,900 or more bales of cotton.

We learn that the firm of A. S. Huske & Co., are overflowing with orders for scuppernong grapes. They make a specialty of those picked in bunches, thus being able to ship them any distance without injury.

In speaking of the mantles, etc., at the Novelty Works, we regret that we did not know that they were the work of Messrs. Peebles and Hunley, for our desire is to "give credit to whom credit is due," and these gentlemen are certainly worthy of it.

Quite a party of ladies and gentlemen left here yesterday morning via Short Cut for Philadelphia, among them Col. W. J. Green, his two daughters and Mrs. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. McDuffie, Mrs. R. M. Nimocks, Miss Kate Mitchell and a few others whose names we failed to get.

Mr. W. F. Leak, of the firm of the dry goods house of Messrs. Rose & Leak, has purchased his fall stock and is home again. Their new store for hats and shoes connected with their present large and roomy one, will give them better facilities for displaying their new stock.

Fayetteville is still pushing ahead; building and improvements are all around. Laborers have had no reason to complain this summer of the want of work, for they have been constantly busy, even while other trades and business have enjoyed their usual summer recreation.

Mr. Henry L. Cook left us on Monday for Tyler, Texas. Mr. Cook is not sure that he will locate there; he goes to visit his brother, who thinks Texas the place for an energetic young man. We regret that Mr. Cook has even the idea of leaving, for he is fast making a reputation as a good lawyer, and his practice for so young a lawyer has been far greater than is usual. He is a working man, and devoted to his profession, and we predict that wherever he locates he will be sure to succeed.

Mr. Frank Thornton returned from the north on Tuesday night, having bought the entire outfit for the La Fayette Hotel—carpets, furniture, decorations, &c., for the various rooms, amounting to over seven thousand dollars; besides he has purchased his second fall stock, the largest that he has ever brought here. He is now by orders from his drummers shipping goods to eight different counties, besides selling a tremendous home trade; and his wholesale department is daily kept busy packing, and endeavoring to keep pace with the increasing orders, which it is hard to do.

Doctors McNeill and Hodges have returned from the International Medical Congress at Washington. They report having had a very pleasant trip. The attendance of medical men was about 3,000, coming from all quarters of the globe. Probably 500 foreigners were present. They were well pleased with the reception given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and were especially delighted with the latter. They claim that if medical men did all the voting, there would be no doubt about Mr. Cleveland's election; and that if it should befall Mrs. Cleveland to need a physician, there would certainly be 3,000 to rally to her relief.

The reception given by the citizens of Washington at Pension Hall, on Monday night, was simply immense, there being about 1,000 persons present. The banquet given on Thursday night at the same hall was a grand affair. It is said that $3,000 was expended for the occasion. Ladies were there dressed from the fashion of our mothers to some of Worth's best $1,000 dresses. Our physicians seem to be well pleased with the information gleaned from the papers read and discussed by representative medical men from all nations.

A COTTON FACTORY.—We are glad to announce that the Clarendon Mill property has been purchased from Gen. A. G. Brady by Mr. Mark Morgan, of Richmond county, with the intention of building a cotton factory. Mr. Morgan is a native of Cumberland, was born and raised at Rockfish, and from his youth to the present day has been connected with the cotton business, having risen from the humblest station to be a part owner and proprietor of the mills at Laurel Hill, Richmond county. We have known him from a boy, and can say that he is a man worthy of all confidence. It is a pleasure to know that there is now a certainty of a cotton factory being built here; it is one of our needs, and it is just such industries that help to build up towns. May this be but the beginning.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.—Nothing indicates more clearly the evidences of prosperity and thrift than the increased number of students at the educational institutions of our State. The University of North Carolina has already received one hundred and eighty, and more are expected—a larger number, we believe, than it has had since the war. Wake Forest starts off with one hundred and fifty and brighter expectations. Trinity, with one hundred and twenty-five. If all the towns in the State send off as many young men as Fayetteville, they will do well. Fayetteville has helped the Davis military school to the number of 12 or 15; the University two, Davidson one or two, and has sent several young ladies to Peace Institute and St. Mary's. This has an encouraging look.

BEWARE OF TRAMPS.—Tramps are marching on all over this country, and it is well for the authorities to be on their guard. Country people may also entertain them to their cost.

GRADED SCHOOL.—On Monday next the Fayetteville Graded and Normal School will commence its next term. It is particularly desirable that all pupils that can, enroll on the first day, so that the grades may be properly classified. We have said a good deal about this school, and we hope that it may receive, as heretofore, every encouragement. It is of great benefit to all, especially the poor, and for their sake we desire to see it always in a prospering condition.

DIED.—On the morning of the 8th inst., Ida, the eldest daughter of J. Wesley Phillips, aged 16 years. This one, just merging into womanhood, is suddenly taken away, leaving a void that cannot be filled; saddening hearts, because one so young, so dutiful, so full of childlike faith, is thus torn away. But it is the brightest, most perfect flower that is soonest plucked, and God's love and tender care has deemed it best that the bright face should adorn another and happier home.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The local freight and accommodation train on the Wilson Short Cut now leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:30 A. M., arriving at Wilson at 5:50 P. M. Passengers taking this train for Raleigh will only lie over at Selma about one hour. Leaves Wilson on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 M. and arrive at Fayetteville at 6 P. M.

There is no change in the passenger trains. The passenger train now makes close connection at Smithfield with train for Goldsboro, arriving at Goldsboro at 12:10 P. M.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—We had a visit on Saturday from Mr. J. B. Barry, of Basque county, Texas. Mr. B. comes fully accredited by his State, to form in this State an organization known as the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America, which numbers over half a million in the States of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. Mr. Barry comes for the purpose of giving our farmers some idea of its objects, and to form Alliances throughout this county. He has already visited Wake, Moore, Robeson and Harnett and organized numerous lodges. He desires that North Carolina shall be represented at the national meeting at Shreveport, La., on the 12th of October next. The OBSERVER does not know sufficient of the objects of the society to recommend it, but so far as we can learn it is an effort on the part of the farmers to better their condition and to promote their interests. It is meeting with general favor among them, and if it will be in the least beneficial, we advise them to reap the benefits of it.

THE F. I. L. I. CONCERT.—The concert given in Williams Hall on Friday evening last, for the benefit of the Independent Company, was well attended. The selection of music was fine, and the performers all acquitted themselves admirably. Indeed, so pleased were their hearers that they *encored* every piece—and with good reason, too. Mr. H. R. Novitzky, who conducted the entertainment, has thus given added proof of his great ability as an instructor and fine taste as a musician. He was ably assisted by Mrs. W. G. Hall, at the piano. Mrs. Hall's reputation as a skilled musician and teacher was on this occasion fully sustained by her perfect and spirited rendition of the accompaniments, many of them being very difficult and requiring superior execution and knowledge of music.

The chorus singing was most excellent. The double quartette of male voices was one of the features of the evening's entertainment. The singers were Messrs. E. J. Fuller and E. L. Pemberton, 1st tenor; C. L. Campbell and N. B. Alexander, 2nd tenor; W. C. McDuffie and W. S. Sheetz, 1st bass; H. E. Sheetz and E. Jennings, 2nd bass. Mr. Novitzky has been teaching this class for only a short time, yet their singing is very fine. Misses Maggie Utley, Minnie Watson, Mamie Garrason and Lizzie MacRae delighted the audience with beautiful selections of song, finely rendered. Miss Mamie Moore's performance of two very difficult piano solos was marvelous for accuracy of execution and true interpretation, and was heartily applauded. In fact, the concert was quite a success.

OFF FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CELEBRATION.—The Fayetteville Independent Company, Maj. W. F. Campbell commanding, left on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock for Philadelphia where they joined at Greensboro Gov. Scales and staff, which is composed of Adjutant Genl. Johnston Jones, Gen. J. M. Leach, Col. F. H. Fries, Judge Advocate, Gen. G. H. Brown and Assistant Paymaster Gen. Benedick Cameron. The Governor rode in the private car of Col. R. B. Andrews, accompanied by Associate Justice Merrimon, R. H. Battle, Hon. W. R. Cox and Hon. W. L. Steele.

The Fayetteville Independent left here with full ranks, numbering 49 men and officers. The celebration commenced today (which is put down as "Industrial Day") by a grand procession in which all trades joined, to impress upon the public the giant strides made in a hundred years under the government of the constitution. It is expected that there will be in this grand procession 30,000 men, 2,000 horses and 150 bands.

To-morrow is "Military Day," a grand parade of the troops of all the States under Lt. Gen. Sheriden. It will be a magnificient spectacle.

Friday "Memorial Day," will be celebrated in Independence Square, at which President Cleveland will preside. It will be a grand occasion, and it is peculiarly appropriate that North Carolina should be represented, and that by the oldest military organization in the State, if not in the United States, and the boys may feel proud that they are permitted to represent so noble a State as their own loved North Carolina.

AHEAD OF TIME.—Mr. H. C. Fisher, Register of Deeds, mailed his tax statement to the State Auditor on the 9th of September. The law does not require it to be forwarded until the first Monday in November. And, best of all, he has the receipt of the Auditor, saying, "And I find the same correct."

DEATH OF JOHN D. PEMBERTON, ESQ.—Telegraphic news was received here on Sunday last announcing the death of John D. Pemberton, Esq., of Wadesboro. It was known that Mr. Pemberton was ill with typhoid fever, and the result feared, still there was hope of his recovery. Mr. Pemberton was about thirty-six years of age, a lawyer who had made a mark in his profession—for he was one of those unexceptionable men, who commanded the respect of all who knew him—a true, honest, upright man, a staunch and unflinching friend, whom the people looked upon for council and advice. Such men are rare, and his untimely death, cut off as he was in the prime of life, in the days of his usefulness, is an irreparable loss to his community and to the State.

His wife was the daughter of Mr. E. J. Lilly, of this town, who with her three little children are left to mourn their sad loss.

LIST OF PROPERTY, AND ITS VALUE, IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY FOR 1887.—The following is a correct list of the taxables of Cumberland:

No. acres land, 537,692	$1,422,699 00
Town lots, 1,077	665,073 00
Horses, 1,164	65,995 00
Mules, 1,223	74,861 00
Jacks and jennies, 1	15 00
Goats, 967	956 00
Cattle, 7,213	43,684 00
Hogs, 21,427	22,568 00
Sheep, 5,057	5,214 00
Farming utensils, tools of mechanics, household and kitchen furniture, provisions, fire-arms, libraries and scientic instruments	151,816 00
Money on hand	35,360 00
Solvent credits	209,440 00
Shares in any incorporated company, or joint stock associations, railroad, telegraph or bridge company	107,240 00
All other property whatever	565,256 00
Railroad franchise	9 250
Total	$3,379,466 00
Income	$2,750 00

From the above, total amount of State and county tax is $41,096.69.

The number of polls is 3,228—white 1,973, colored 1,255. There is a slight decrease in cattle, hogs and sheep. It is not large, but we dislike to see it on the wrong side of the account. The income given in is noticeably small—only $2,750. The total increase over 1886 is $334,696. From appearances there has been more care and attention paid by the list takers than usual. They have all done their duty well and faithfully, and our Register also should be complimented for his correct work, for in the large amount of calculations, all computed by fractions, there was only the difference of eighteen cents necessary to make an exact balance.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The Danbury correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* gives the following account of a narrow escape at Piedmont Springs. As we understand it, the springs are about two miles from the hotel at Danbury, and parties visit them daily. It was during a drive from the springs that the accident occurred. The writer says:

We were very much excited over the narrow escape of Mrs. Jas. D. Glenn, of Greensboro, Mrs. E. T. B. Glenn, of Fayetteville, and Mrs. Thaxton and her little son, of Raleigh, a few days ago while returning in a hack from the springs. In coming down the hill from the old hotel site, the tongue of the hack broke and rushing against the horses, started them to kicking and plunging down the horrible place. The driver called to the ladies to jump, while he studied the horses and the two Mrs. Glenns sprang to the ground, falling, as they did so, under the wheels. They scrambled out and, finding that Mrs. Thaxton had not jumped, owing to having her little son, Mrs. Ed. Glenn ran back again between the wheels and pulled the little fellow out. Mrs. Thaxton then jumped.

They had a steep hill to climb and, dragging this little boy, they at last got out of the road. The driver, Tom Manuel, held on to the reins like a man until ladies were safe, although his horses were jumping and kicking like demons. He then jumped, still holding the reins, and kept up with his horses, until the hack knocked one down and entangled the other so he could not move. He then succeeded in blocking the track and cut the horses loose. It came verp near being a fatal affair, and had not the ladies kept their presence of mind and the driver shown "true grit" there is no telling what might have happened. This is the only accident of the summer, although parties go daily to to Moore's Knob, the Cascade, Alum Springs and Peidmont Springs.

Personals.

Miss Maggie Strange and the Misses Price have returned from Blowing Rock.

Mrs. W. C. Troy and her daughter, Mrs. Charles McDonald, are on a visit to their relatives.

Miss Mary Smith, Mrs. Dye and Mrs. Shaw left this week for New York to buy their fall stocks.

Mr. Carney, of the Racket Store, is home from New York, where he has been buying a large stock for the fall trade.

Gen. A. G. Brady left this morning with his grand-daughter, Miss Birdie Brady, for Connecticutt, where he will enter her at school.

Mr. J. W. Morris, soliciting agent for the Wilson and Fayetteville branch of the Atlantic Coast Line, has commenced his labors here.

Mr. O. W. Pearce, of Florida, arrived here last week. Mr. P. always makes his visit at this season to attend to the shipping of his scuppernongs.

Mr. E. F. Moore, Jr., is now located in the Peoples' National Bank. He fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Duncan C. Whitted, who moved to Wilmington.

Miss Katie McKethan left on Friday last to enter the college at Charlotte. This week Miss Mary MacRae left for St. Mary's, and Miss Emmie Belle Williams for Peace Institute.

In addition to those heretofore mentioned as entering the Military School at LaGrange, we now have to add the names of Joe and George Underwood, Charles McMillan and John Thomson.

Rev. Thomas Hume, D. D., Prof. of English in the University of North Carolina, preached in the Baptist Church on Sunday last, in the morning and at night. His sermons are highly spoken of.

Mr. Frank H. Stedman, representing that reliable, staunch and newsy journal, the Wilmington *Star*, is here this week having a pleasant time with his many old friends and doing excellent service for the *Star*.

DIED.

On the evening of the 8th inst., of membranous croup, MARY HODGES, daughter of E. M. and Annie M. Waddell, aged two years and nine months.

When twilight deepened into night
The angels came, with pinions bright,
And took our little dear away.
Jesus sent them down from Heaven
To take the treasure He had given,
Oh! He would not let it stay.

We will miss thee, little Mary
When at night thy feet were weary,
And we lay thee down to rest,
In all the lonely days to come
We will miss thee in our home,
But thou art safe in Jesus breast.

MOTHER.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, in Fayetteville, on Thursday, Sept. 8th, ITA, daughter of John W. and Hattie Phillips, in the 17th year of her age.

When the sad news became known that Miss Ita was no more, tears flowed freely and hearts were almost melted with grief. Her companions in Christ—Sabbath School superintendents, teachers and scholars—felt that a void had been made which could not be filled. Her faith in Christ was pure, for her walk and works truly tested her consecration to Him. Her nobility of character was beautifully evidenced in the sincerity of her friendships. As a daughter she was truly a jewel, devoted, loving and sacrificing; the comfort and happiness of Pa, Ma, Sister, little Brothers and Uncle were her constant study and prayer, both for this life and the life to come. In the Sabbath School she was organist and teacher, never absent except in sickness, faithful in discharging every duty, and beloved by all.

The scene at the cemetery on the evening of her burial was a very touching one, and made a deep impression. The little girls of her class, dressed in pure white, came forward and placed beautiful white flowers upon her grave; then the little boys of her class from our school placed evergreens by the side of the flowers, as a symbol of the beautiful and lasting precepts taught by their late teacher. Tears came, also joy, that such a gentle, pure teacher was theirs, if but for a season.

On Sunday morning and afternoon last, the sessions of the two schools in which she was so much interested and to which she was equally devoted, were sad ones.

At the Campbellton Sabbath School, at 4½ o'clock P. M., when the bell ceased to toll and the teachers and scholars came in, their eyes fell upon the closed organ draped in mourning, with closed music book on the rack, and tears began to flow. But when the little boys of Miss Ita's class had taken their accustomed places and the vacant chair was beheld, oh! what a scene was presented! Officers, teachers, scholars and visitors mingled their tears freely in the deepest grief. The school was opened with silent prayer, after which the Superintendent said: "As our late beloved organist is now a member of the angelic choir in Heaven, sweetly singing and looking down upon us, let us in silence recall the beautiful Christian character and self-sacrificing spirit, and the devotion and interest displayed in her work. As she lived and worked for Christ, let us all so live and work. We can see her again if we follow her example. We extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathies, but it was God's doings: He had a right to His own."

E. T. McK.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	80@90
Hog Round,	13	HIDES—	
Sides,	12½	Flint—good,	11
Hams,	16	Flint—damaged,	5@8
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	9@10
Sides,	9½@10	Green,	4½
Shoulders,	7½@8	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	10a10½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	17	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8½@9	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	9	Western,	8½@9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@50
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(10d basis),	2.75
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	25@30	Fresh,	(None)
Rio,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet,	50@60
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—new, bus.	60@80
EGGS,	15@17	SALT,	90@1.00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Coffee,	6@6½
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	7@8
CORN MEAL—	70@75	SHEETINGS,	6¼
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	70@75	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	(none)	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8⅞ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 27½ cents.

Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 50 and 90 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14, 3.10 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton firm at 9¼ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 29½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 70 cents per bbl. for strained and 75 cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Card of Thanks.

In behalf of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, I desire to extend our grateful acknowledgment and sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly aided in the concert (given for the Company's benefit) and also to express our high appreciation of the same.

Very Respectfully,
W. C. McDUFFIE, Jr.,
sept 15 1t Sec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE
Sewing Machine and Music House.

ORGANS $30, $40, $45, $55, $65 to $100.
NEW MACHINES $25, $30 and $40.
OLD MACHINES $8 to $10.
Staybright Polish, for Furniture.
MACHINES AND ORGANS REPAIRED.
june 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchant Mills.

GIN NOTICE!

COTTON PLANTERS

will please note the fact that I have put

NEW AND IMPOVED
GINS AND MACHINERY

in service for this season's work. With plenty of power, labor and conveniences, I can turn out your work satifactorily and with promptness.

As I always pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for SEED COTTON, you had better come right along to the Mill, unload, get your CASH and be happy.

Respectfully,
JAS. D. McNEILL.
sep 14 tf

A Rare Chance.

My Residence on Haymount
—IS—
FOR SALE.

AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION FROM
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

to any one wishing to purchase. Terms easy. One, two and three years, at 6 per cent. interest, or for cash. Overhanging the city, convenient to Market House, beautiful grounds, 400 feet by 400 feet, splendid drainage and every convenience.

The main building has (7) large rooms, 11 feet pitch, pantrys, closets, brick cellar, zinc lined tank, 1,500 gals. capacity, attached to bath room, roomy cook room with glass lockers, good water, ironing and store-rooms, hennery and fowl yard, wood house, stable, wagon and carriage house, summer and winter stables, cow house and feed rooms, brick furnace, meadow with duck and fish pond, splendid vegetable garden, all in fine order. The house is comparatively new, and convenient. Possession given November 1, 1887.

sept 15-tf G. A. THOMSON.

Fayetteville National Bank,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12, 1887.

In view of the near approach of the expiration of the charter of this bank, a special meeting of the Stockholders has been called to take place on October 20, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their Banking House in Fayetteville, N. C., at which time the question of changing from a National into a State Bank under a charter obtained from the last Legislature, will be considered. The reasons for the proposed change will be fully explained at the meeting.

All Stockholders are requested either to attend in person, or send their proxies to some Stockholder, other than an officer of the bank.

WM. HUSKE,
sept 15 4t Cashier.

HEATED TERM,

WITH

HARD TIMES,

Has passed away, and you will find

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Open from Dewy Morn until 8 P. M.

WITH STOCK FULLY UP TO HEADQUARTER'S STANDARD.

——My stock is now replete with——
——every Toothsome Luxury and——
——Substantial that can be had.——
——Thanking my patrons for the——
——rest enjoyed during the hot——
——weather, I would impress with——
——my vigor and willingness to——
——meet the every want of my——
——patrons, already anticipated——
——in MY VARIED STOCK of——

Family Supplies,
Provisions,
Dainties,
Delicacies,
Confections,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Tinware,
Wood and Willow Ware

And Any and Every Thing that can be called for.

☞ Everyone has a pressing invitation to examine and price my goods.

Respectfully,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Headquarters.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Photographs!

In testimony of my ability to please, call at my Rooms, over the store of Messrs. A. E. Rankin & Co., and examine my work, and I feel sure that you will then have your Picture taken by

WINBURN.
sep 8 3t

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by W. B. Ray and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland county, in book D. No. 4, page 520, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: One tract (home tract) containing 80 acres, near John McNeill's corner, on the side of Trantham's creek and south side of Dick branch.

Second tract containing 136 acres and known as "The Ham Land." For boundaries of the latter tract reference is made to a deed from John Bullard and wife to W. B. Ray, registered in book K. No. 3, page 562, Register's office of Cumberland county.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, Oct. 8th, 1887.
Terms of sale: CASH.

A. G. BRADY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
sep 8 30d

ADVERTISEMENTS.

High Art CLOTHING.

THE KNOWLEDGE OBTAINED FROM AN EXPERIENCE OF OVER 25 YEARS IN SELECTING CLOTHING FOR THIS SECTION, ENABLES ME TO PRESENT TO MY CUSTOMERS SUCH FABRICS AND STYLES AS I KNOW WILL PLEASE THEM AND GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION. OCCUPYING A LARGE AND MODERN STORE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO CLOTHING, INDEPENDENT OF MY DRY GOODS STORE, I OF COURSE EXHIBIT A MORE VARIED AND FULL ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. ALL OF THE ACCEPTED STYLES ARE SHOWN IN PROFUSE VARIETY.

The most stylish garments of the season will be:

CORK SCREWS
IN CUTAWAYS AND SQUARE CUTS.

FANCY CHEVIOTS
IN CUTAWAYS, SQUARE CUTS, ROUND CUTS.

FANCY CASSIMERES
IN DOUBLE-BREASTED SQUARE CUTS AND CUTAWAY SACKS AND FROCKS.

TRICOTS
IN FROCKS AND SQUARE CUT AND CUTAWAY SACKS.

FANCY CASSIMERES
IN DOUBLE-BREASTED PRINCE ALBERTS.

BLACK DIAGONALS
IN CUTAWAYS, PRINCE ALBERTS AND SQUARE CUT SACKS.

BASKET CASSIMERES
IN SACKS AND CUTAWAYS.

We show all of the above, besides full lines in

FULL DRESS SUITS, IMPORTED CASSIMERES IN ALL COLORS, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ODD PANTS, AND HANDSOME STYLES IN

YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

THE STOCK IS UNSURPASSED IN THE CITY FOR STYLE, FIT AND WORKMANSHIP. ALL OF THE VESTS CONTAIN A NOVEL PATENTED IMPROVEMENT KNOWN AS THE INVISIBLE SAFETY POCKET, TO PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES FROM THE LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY.

WITH THIS STOCK IN REACH,

IT IS ABSOLUTELY UNNECESSARY

TO SEND ORDERS NORTH FOR CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, AS WE GUARANTEE AS HIGH DEGREE OF PERFECT FITTING GARMENTS AS CAN BE FOUND ANYWHERE.

TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES,

RESIDING OUT OF TOWN, WE WILL SEND TWO OR THREE SUITS ON APPROVAL, WE PAYING EXPRESS CHARGES ONE WAY.

Frank Thornton

sep 8 tf

P.R.R.

Is quick to relieve, and still it has no opiates or any other hurtful medicines. It is almost a panacea for pains in the back.

A few doses have relieved where every remedy had failed. Mr. Cyrus Murphy, a farmer near Fayetteville, says:

"I take pleasure in stating that I have used Prior's Rheumatic Remedy for Rheumatism in back with *entire success.*" He says further: "I also used it in the case of my little boy, who, owing to a P. R. R. hurt on one knee, contracted a very stubborn case in that knee. His leg was crooked. I tried several remedies without effect. After using P. R. R. I have heard no further complaint, and his leg is gradually regaining its proper position. To all who may be suffering with that distressing complaint, Rheumatism, I would advise them to give it a trial at least, and be convinced of its virtues."

Put up in 60c. and $1.00 Bottles.

PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Druggists,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

P.R.R.

sep 1 tf

IMPROVED FACILITIES

FOR

Ginning Cotton.

The Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill Company

have added to their former Plant an additional Engine to run their Cotton Gins. The Company is now prepared to gin cotton with expedition, in the best manner, on as reasonable terms as any Gin here or elsewhere, and deliver in merchantable order, promptly, at any point in town. The Company solicits a share of the patronage of planters. They will buy, daily, Cotton in the Seed at the Gins, and also Cotton Seed, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

ROGER S. WILLIAMS is in charge of the Gins, and N. B. ALEXANDER the Oil Mill, and will be at the Mill regularly every business day through the season.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
President.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8th, 1887. tf

Fish and Oysters.

As the Agents of the largest Fish House at Morehead and Oyster House at Suffolk, Va., we are prepared to receive orders to supply the trade of Fayetteville and vicinity for the coming season.

Address
J. M. WALKER & CO.,
sep 8 3t Care W. & F. Railroad.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cruelty to Stock.

[Home Democrat.]

There are at least one hundred and fifty mules brought into and sold in Mecklenburg county yearly. Think of it. Don't you know fifty ought to more than supply the wear and tear of the mules in this county? This is a proof to our mind that we kill by hard work, bad treatment, and starvation, one hundred head of mules every year. We know one man whose mules are always poor, backs and shoulders sore. This man buys all his feed, is always hard up and in a strain, and can't get credit for five dollars. We know another man whose mules are always fat, never scarred up, and he never buys any feed, and can get credit for any amount desired. One of these men is poor, lives hard and has no friends. The other is well off, lives well, and everybody is his friend. One is never in a strain, the other is always in a strain. One is happy, the other is miserable. One is the builder of his own fortune, the other is the wrecker of his fortune. How can any man get along, how can any man expect the Lord to prosper him in his business, who is so cruel to his stock and so reckless of his own interest?

The laws ought to be enforced against every man who misuses and abuses his stock. Who will put the ball in motion? If men were made to take care of their mules and horses in this county, it would be a clear saving in dollars and cents yearly to the county, or rather to the people of the county, of at least fifteen thousand dollars. How can we help from being poor so long as we kill up our stock, buy all our home supplies from the North, and don't raise enough on the farms to foot the bills made during the year? Ought we not to be poor, and do we deserve any better fate?

We saw nine mules in town Saturday, and the owner of each ought to be indicted, convicted and punished for cruel and inhuman treatment to animals, and we have no doubt that there are two hundred such cases in the county. Poverty and hard times will always follow in the wake of such.

Fence Posts.

An experimental writer on this subject very rationally remarks: "To have a fence that will last, we must have good posts, for that is the part that gives out first, by rotting off at the surface of the soil. Then the fence has to come down, new posts set and the boards replaced. Sixteen years ago I experimented with my fences, and find oiling seasoned oak posts and then tarring with boiling coal tar makes them last the longest. I took green posts that were sawed five inches square at one end and 2x5 inches at the other, and seven feet long. I tarred half as many as would build my fence and the other half I put in the ground green, with nothing done to them. In five years after, the tarred posts were nothing but a shell under ground, all of the inside being decayed. Some of the other posts were rotted off, and some were about half rotten.

"Two years after, I built another fence with seasoned oak posts, same size as the first, giving them all a good coat of oil, and in a few days after tarred them, as I did before, with coal tar, heated in a can made for the purpose, four feet deep and large enough to hold four posts set on end. I left them in the boiling tar for about ten minutes, then took them out and sanded them; and now, after fourteen years, not one of the ten needs replacing. I shall never build a fence for myself, requiring posts, without first thoroughly seasoning, then oiling, and then tarring them. If they are tarred when green, the tar does not penetrate the wood, and in a short time will all scale off. When the wood is seasoned, the oil penetrates the wood and the coating of tar keeps out the moisture, thereby preserving the wood from decay."

As to Keeping Butter.

An English dairy woman gives the following rules for practice in farm dairies: Butter that has been properly worked, salted and packed, will go mouldy or rancid unless due care is taken to exclude the damp air, etc. Premising that the butter is properly packed to within half an inch of the top of the crock, make it perfectly level and smooth, and spread over it a square of cotton or linen rag a little larger than the top of the crock; press it over the butter, and on this put a layer of finely-ground salt to the thickness of a quarter-inch; see that it is quite to the edge of the crock all round, and gently turn up the edges of the linen and fold it over on the salt. Stand the crock in a shady corner of the dairy table, and in a few days a natural brine will probably have formed, or the butter may be so dry that the salt will hardly melt; in either case I have found the butter to keep perfectly, and at present there are crocks in our dairy put up in June, and the butter is as sweet and of as good a color as if newly packed. Another advantage of the system is, that the butter can be looked after by simply raising the edge of the cotton covering, and if showing any sign of too much damp, a dry cloth and fresh salt can be put on.

Guarding Against Drouth.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

With the continued, unremitting destruction of the forests, and the consequent change in the general character and condition of the surface of the earth, there appears to be a tendency to increased droughts. It may not be a fact that less rain falls than in previous years, but it may be that the season of rainfall is somewhat changed. If it is so that during the summer season, the period when the want of moisture is most needed, there is a decrease of rainfall, injury must result. The question then arises, how can this be avoided, or partially guarded against?

In the first place, it is known that in forests where there is a large quantity of vegetable matter in the shape of decayed leaves, etc., moisture is much longer retained than in soil that is sandy. Now, if soils are well supplied with vegetable matter or *humus*, it possesses a power of absorbing and retaining moisture that a soil without it would not. For that reason all the animal manure that can be employed assists, being largely vegetable in its character. On the other hand the employment of commercial manures will have a tendency to increase the force of a drouth, and their exclusive use should be avoided.

Corn and Meal for Cows.

[The Western Rural.]

Corn is a fat-producing food; and if a cow in milk is fed liberally on corn or corn meal she will gradually fatten, and diminish in the yield of milk. Remember this, and do not make the mistake of feeding too much corn.

It has been found by experiment that meal will pass through the digestive organs quicker than hay, and that if the meal is fed to the animal on an empty stomach, it passes away before it is fully digested, but if fed after hay it becomes mingled with it, and more benefit is derived.

Tammany and the County Democracy.

[New York Herald, Independent.]

One of the numerous correspondents of the *Herald* has sent us the following:

"Will Tammany Hall and the County Democracy kick against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland next year, and if they do what will be the result?"

Well, these are important questions. We can answer them both, however, by declaring that, in our judgment, both Tammany Hall and the County Democracy will vote for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and roll up their sleeves clear above their elbows and work for his election.

Now, mind you, not every Democrat in the country is entirely satisfied with Mr. Cleveland's distribution of patronage. There has been in time past a very considerable feeling that he is not enough of a party man, or, in other words, not sufficiently a partisan. Fault has been found for this reason, and the *Herald* has done its share of criticism.

We recognize the fact, though, that no President can please everybody. It is a good thing to recognize another thing at the same time—namely, that it is not his business to please everybody. We are inclined to think that if the Angel Gabriel should come to New York—and if he ever concludes to leave his present residence, he will, of course, select New York as the best place to live in—and run for a State or national office, there would be an element of opposition to him—if not among the Democrats, to whose party he would most certainly belong, then assuredly among the Republicans. The man of brains, the man who has had the courage of his convictions, the man who has hammered out for himself a definite policy, is bound to create enemies. It is only the man of putty, who has mush in his cranium as a substitute for brains, who flatters himself that he can satisfy every one.

Mr. Cleveland has made some mistakes. That proves that the resemblance between him and the rest of us is very close. We have never had the honor of an introduction to a statesman who never made a blunder. If you know one you had better embalm him at once, for he is the rarest curiosity on the footstool.

But it is readily admitted—and it will do you good to keep your eye on this point—by the business men of both parties that Cleveland is an uncommonly safe person to give a lease of the White House to for another four years. He has not a particle of dynamite in his make up. He does not set off any political fireworks, with the chance of a conflagration as the result. The country is as safe as a man of war at anchor. The guns are all there, and they can be got ready for use when necessity requires, but they are not fired for the sake of making a brilliant personal administration. Merchants can give their notes for ninety days without any fear that the Old Harry may be to pay before the notes come due. That is worth a good deal. We are a nation of traders, a money-loving and money-making people, and we want peace and quiet, if we can have them with honor, because peace and quiet mean undisturbed profits.

Now, then, Tammany and the County Democracy are famed for keeping their eyes open and seeing things. What these political organizations don't see is not worth seeing. Among other things, they see that this administration has been gaining strength with the people during the last three years, and that the people like its conservatism and its caution. Neither Tammany nor the County Democracy has any interest outside of the party. Do you suppose they would do anything to assist a man like Blaine to the Presidency? What do you take them for? They are Democrats dyed in the wool and warranted a yard wide. Even if they found fault with Cleveland, they would vote for him if he was the nominee of the party. But they do not find fault with him. If you observe carefully you will see that these political bodies are healing up their differences, just as decent politicians ought to do in all parts of the country, and when the time comes they will help to carry the State of New York. They have put most of their grievances in their pockets and they will stay there. It is not necessary to waste any anxiety in this direction. In the year of our Lord 1888 Tammany and the County Democracy will go into the fight to win for Cleveland, and if we are not greatly mistaken they will make the fur fly.

If the Democratic party loses the fight it will be its own fault. With the public domain and a material reduction of a corrupting revenue as issues to go to the people with, all it needs is unbroken ranks. The Republicans will lead their forlorn hope with a bloody shirt for a banner. Their Waterloo is right ahead.

A Sensible View.

The following is an extract from an editorial in the Wilmington *Messenger*, and, as we endorse it, we place it before our readers as a sensible view, wisely spoken:

"We do not presume to prescribe a man's Democracy, nor to proscribe him if he does not accept our construction of party canons, tenets and creeds. We are willing that every man should think for himself, even as we do when we say that opposition to the President which is based upon snarling, captious criticism and that lynx-eyed vision which spies out a defect and exaggerates it, is distinctly unreasonable. We want to see many Democratic administrations in the future, and with each successive administration we also desire to approach a step nearer to that ideal standard of reform at which every good Democrat is aiming. If all the voters had the same source of information which Mr. Cleveland's critics have, we should be content to have his critics waste all the flimsy rhodomontade that they desire, because we are certain that then the people would learn what is good by what these critics do not write. But the disposition manifested by these critical opponents of Mr. Cleveland to damn him with faint praise, and to accept him with a show of painful condescension, would be ludicrous if it were not misleading and dangerous. It is not in accord with sincere disposition to secure the blessings of continued Democratic administration, and it simply argues a sort of individual crankiness based upon overweening conceit and a desire to revive and re-enact the role of the Delphian oracle. Frankly, it will not do as disinterested Democracy, and the people ought to know that an oracle that whistles both hot and cold cannot give very valuble counsel.

Bobby's mother had let him stay home from school because he complained of having a fever.

After he had looked as sick as he could for half an hour, he asked her if he could go out and play ball.

"No, Bobby," she replied, "not if you have a fever."

"But, Ma," explained Bobby, "it's the base-ball fever I've got."

Charles T. Stewart is the leading cattle man of Iowa. He owns 30,000 head of cattle, and his name signed to a check for $1,500,000 would be honored. Mr. Stewart is a quiet young man and abhors politics.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
feb 24, mar 3 1y

CURED OF SICK HEADACHE.

W. D. Edwards, Palmyra, O., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from Costiveness and Sick Headache, and have tried many medicines, but

Tutt's Pills

is the only one that gave me relief. I find that one pill acts better than three of any other kind, and does not weaken or gripe." Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25 cents.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
mar 24 1y

MOTHER'S FRIEND

MAKES CHILD-BIRTH EASY!

SHORTENS LABOR, LESSENS THE PAIN, ATTENDING IT! DIMINISHES THE DANGER to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

Should be used a few months before confinement. Send for book "To Mothers," mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.

AND FOR SALE BY McMILLAN BROS.,
mar 24 1y Fayetteville, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Excelsior Printing Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cheap Printing. First-class Work and *CASH PRICES.*

☞ *All Work delivered when promised.*
apl 21 1y

Cool Summer Drinks!

Don't Get Overheated in Full Blast.

He uses none but the purest syrups and juices at his Fountain, and with his Patent Ice Shaver (not crusher) and his new Lightning Shaker, he is prepared to furnish Milk Shakes, Limeades, &c., &c., that cannot be excelled. Call, and Clarence will convince you.
apl 21

TIN!

Another big drive in Tinware at

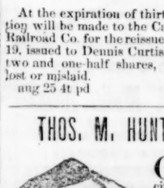
HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

Lost Certificate.

At the expiration of thirty days from date, application will be made to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Co. for the reissue of Certificate of Stock No. 19, issued to Dennis Curtis, dated 4th April, 1879, for two and one-half shares, the original having been lost or mislaid.
aug 25 4t pd L. E. CURTIS, Adm'x.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE: North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Laflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine. ☜

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL, PLOW, IRON AND STEEL, TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON, HORSE AND MULE SHOES HORSE SHOE NAILS, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.
dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞ Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 24 tf

Wool! Wool!

Highest Cash Price paid for Wool, or will attend to shipment of same to Gwyn & Chatham, Elkin Valley Mills, to be made into Thread or Cloth. Samples of Cloth, Blankets, &c., can be seen at any time at

The Grocery and Hardware Store of

CHARLES HAIGH,

july 21 tf NO. 22 HAY STREET.

PATAPSCO 1866 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - 1774.

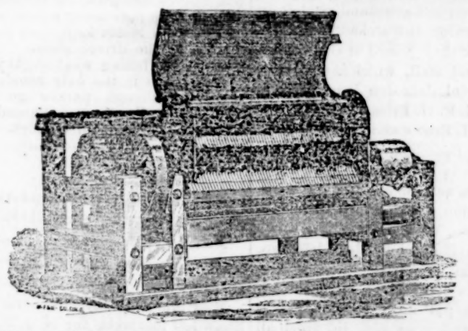
The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our **PATENT ROLLER FLOURS** are chiefly manufactured, has long been conceded to be SUPERIOR to any other, because it has a BETTER COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES. This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the United Kingdom as well, where the **"PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE"** COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for it. Also for

Patapsco Family, North Point Family, Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra, Chesapeake Extra, Baldwin Family,
Cape Henry Family, Bedford Family,

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 19 6m

The Daniel Pratt Gin.



TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We desire to call the attention of Cotton Planters and Ginners to the new and wonderful improvement in the Daniel Pratt Ginn, which consists of the REVOLVING HEADS in the ends of the Cotton box, whereby the friction of the cotton running against the ends of the cotton box is destroyed. This improvement prevents the choking of the gins or breaking the rolls, and any common plantation hand can feed it. It does not injure the staple, and gins the seed much cleaner than the ordinary gins, thereby saving to the planter all of his lint cotton. For speed in ginning we do not think it can be excelled. We would also call attention to the Lever for raising the breast of the gin out of the saws, and thereby enabling us to stop the gin without stopping the power. It also greatly reduces the risk of operating the gin; it enables you to raise the breast of the gin without danger of those painful injuries so frequent in the use of the ordinary gin. Our Adjustable Seed Board is superior to anything of the kind in use. By its use the operator can clean his seed to suit himself; he can "skin" the seed or leave them, as it suits him. Our gins are more simple, less complicated, less liable to get out of order, stronger and more substantial than most gins. Gins sufficiently fast, picks the seed clean and gives a good sample.

A. E. RANKIN & CO., AGTS.,

june 30 3m PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALWAYS READY TO SUPPLY

COAL or ICE

—OR BOTH,—

At Prices as Low as any Can Name.

A fine lot of SEASONED Flooring, Weatherboards and Wide Boards for sale cheap to close stock. ☞ Call at Ice Factory for Ice, Coal and

LUMBER.

N. H. SMITH.
sep 1 tf

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

FROM

Beef Tongue to Side Meat,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES.

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.
apl 7 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The most convenient to the travelling public. Is only 50 yards from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, in a pleasant location. Table fare the BEST the market affords.

TERMS REASONABLE.

☞ Convenient for Drummers.
may 19 1y D. H. BELL, Proprietor.

Land for Sale.

I offer for sale 235 Acres of Choice Farming Land, on which there are a good Dwelling House, Out houses, &c. Situated near Lilly's Grove Church, on east side Cape Fear river, 9 miles north of Fayetteville in Cumberland county, N. C. Parties wishing to buy will address me at Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 18 2m pd W. R. HAYWOOD.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving, and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

FAYETTEVILLE

NOVELTY WORKS

Still to the Front!

And prepared to make Sash, Blinds, Doors and other material for building purposes. Planing and building done to order. For information write to SUTTON & HENZE, Proprietors.
june 16 6m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hokey Pokey.

MRS. BANKS proposes to make, during the hot season, Hokey Pokey

For the Children,

in place of Taffies, and will commence work as soon as her moulds arrive. Also,

Crystal Plate Ice Cream,

The BEST Ice Cream made.
july 14 tf

The Wilmington Star.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Attention is called to the following reduced rates of subscription, cash in advance:

The Daily Star.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	1 50
One Month	50

The Weekly Star.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	50
Three Months	30

Our Telegraph News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.

Address WM. H. BERNARD,
aug 11 tf Wilmington, N. C.

F. F. F. F. F. .

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy

Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.
feb 3 tf

Royal Baking Powder,

Soc. Pearm, Cond'ma, Hoxsford Bread Preparation, Patapsco and Cream Tartar

in stock at

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

I. A. MURCHISON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ALSO AGENT FOR

Sale and Purchase of Real Estate.

Office on Bow Street, - Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 17 tf

FRESH

TURNIP SEED

A Large Lot Just Received,

ALL VARIETIES.

LANDRETH'S

Are the BEST. Don't Sow any Other Always FRESH and RELIABLE.

—We carry a full stock of—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.,

WHICH WE OFFER AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Call and see for yourselves at

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S.

DRUG STORE.
je 23 tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131-tf

Mrs. Cleveland writes:

Mr. Ts. Ts. Ta.:

T. Y. T.

TRY THOMSON'S TEAS.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

NO. 1

MACKEREL, SPRING CHICKEN, BROILED CHIP BEEF

Add much to the breakfast table.

Call at Headquarters.

G. A. THOMSON.

Kitchen Luxuries.

DISINTEGRATED and STRAINED,

For Vegetables and Fruits. Call and examine.

On sale at Headquarters.

G. A. THOMSON.

PICKLES.

The Finest Assortment in this city.

G. A. THOMSON, Headquarters.

SUNDOWN

FOR THE HEATED TERM.

Owing to contract with all leading houses in our city, HEADQUARTERS will close at 7 P. M. for summer months. Show your approval by having all orders for delivery in by 7 P. M., and allow us to meet said obligation.

Hot weather suggests

Iced Tea

and the rapid strides that Coffee is now making in prices. I would recommend more Tea drinking, it being decidedly more healthful and

FAR CHEAPER.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON,

can beat the world on Tea. Try my Teas, and know how good Tea drinks.

☞ General stock kept fully up, money or no money.

G. A. THOMSON.
june 9 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 25.

Taking effect at 5:00 A. M., Monday, August 22, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	10:10 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	11:20 a. m.	7:05 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:30 p. m.	11:15 a. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	2:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	4:05 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	4:15 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:25 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:10 a. m.	
Arrive Dalton,	2:15 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail—dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Dalton,	3:45 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	7:45 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro,	8:00 A. M.	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	12:57 p. m.	1:17 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:15 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:20 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	3:30 p. m.	12:15 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:15 p. m.	3:55 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:27 p. m.	4:23 p. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	6:40 p. m.	7:00 p. m.

Passenger and Mail—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro,	8:05 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	9:35 a. m.	7:25 p. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro,	2:00 p. m.	
Leave Factory Junction,	3:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Arrive Millboro,	3:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M. Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
oct 21 tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon,	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro,	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro,	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson,	4 05 P. M.	6 38 P. M.
Leave Wilson,	4 03 "	
Arrive Selma,	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville,	7 55 "	
Leave Goldsboro,	4 34 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw,	5 34 "	
Leave Burgaw,	7 40 "	
Arrive Wilmington,	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	8 50 A. M.	8 10 P. M.
Leave Burgaw,	9 34 "	8 50 "
Leave Warsaw,	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8 30 "	
Arrive Selma,	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson,	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson,	12 27 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	12 46 "	
Arrive Tarboro,	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro,	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon,	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:30 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

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J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
oct 21 tf

Carolina Central R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

May 16, 1887.	No. 1. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 3. Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	.....
Leave Hamlet,	12:50 p. m.	2:33 a. m.
Leave Wadesboro,	2:15 p. m.	.....
Leave Charlotte,	4:32 p. m.	6:55 a. m. arriv
Leave Lincolnton,	6:17 p. m.	
Leave Shelby,	7:40 p. m.	
Arrive Rutherfordton,	9:10 p. m.	

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

May 16, 1887.	No. 2. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 4. Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Rutherfordton,	7:15 a. m.	
Leave Shelby,	9:48 a. m.	
Leave Lincolnton,	10:07 a. m.	
Leave Charlotte,	12:02 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
Leave Wadesboro,	2:30 p. m.	.....
Leave Hamlet,	3:38 p. m.	1:55 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:20 p. m.	.....
Arrive Wilmington,	9:05 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Maxton to and from Fayetteville, Greensboro and other points on C. F. & Y. V. Ry. At Wadesboro with trains to and from Cheraw, Florence and Charleston. Lincolnton to and from Hickory, Lenoir and points on C. & L. Narrow Gauge railroad.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take train No. 1 for Statesville and points on W. N. C. railroad and points west.

Take train No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points southwest. Also for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

No. 3 connects at Wilmington with W. & W. railroad No. 23.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will not take passengers.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
may 19